THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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Historical Society o

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Ladies' Millinery

SEE LILLE'S GREY SHOPPE

The crowning interest of the moment, and the smartest examples for women and misses, are the new
SLEEK SATIN HATS
In Black they have first claim to smartness, and are ridiculously low priced at
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Popular Priced Clothing
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Merchant Tailor.
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FOUND—A bunch of keys with brass tag, numbered 365. Owner may have same by calling at this Office.

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

TO RENT—The brick residence of Edward Wilson, west of West Ward school. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee. 44-tf

FOUND—On Friday last, a sum of money. Owner may have same by proving property and paying charges. Apply to P. C. KILLORIN, Napanee. 48-c

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Register, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—100 acres, Lot 1 in 3rd Con. of Camden, also 50 acres, Lot 5, in 4th Con. Camden. Well watered and fenced. Buildings in good repair. Apply to R. McQUAIG, on premises, Selby P.O.

WANTED AT ONCE—Four or five smart appearing men with a fair education, to work for Consolidated Press Co., Limited, all year work. Apply after 5.30 p.m. to O. S. BLACKBURN, at Miss Davy's, Dundas street. 44

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good well, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIS UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

BARN FOR RENT—Stalls for four horses or cows, and shed with stone walls, plenty of room for ten head. Mow room for five ton of hay, and drive house, room for five cars.
I WANT TO RENT or buy good medium sized house, with acre or more good garden land. JAS. ED. CLARK at Card's Garage.

GOOD USED CARS FOR SALE

Overland Turing and McLaughlin Touring, both in as good shape as I know how.
Star Touring, less than 2000 miles.
1500 McLaughlin spring wagon I want to sell these. Will take your present car as part payment. Reasonable terms for balance.
JAS. ED. CLARK,
At Card's Garage.

FARM FOR SALE—The "Abbott Farm" situated two miles north east of the village of Selby, Township of Richmond, County of Lennox and Addington, containing 115 acres. This farm is in a high state of cultivation and the buildings, all modern, have been kept in perfect condition. Never failing wells and springs ensure an abundant supply of water. There is a fine maple sugar orchard, and sufficient wood for all requirements. Possession any time. See MRS. A. W. ABBOTT, on the premises. 47

VOTERS' LIST, 1925.

Municipality of Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with Section 10 of The Voters' List Act, and that I have posted up my office at Flinton, on the 31st day of October, 1925, the list of all persons entitled to vote in the said Municipality for Members of Parliament and at Municipal Elections, and that such list remains there for inspection, and I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law, the last day for appeal being the 21st day of November, 1925.
HOWARD HASLER.
Clerk of Kaladar, Anglesea and Effingham.
Dated this 2nd day of November, 1925.

The annual dance at the Collegiate Institute, which is usually held on the evening of sports day, was this year postponed until the completion of the new wing of the Collegiate and was held on Thursday evening. The new assembly hall was beautifully decorated and the lunch provided by the young ladies was all that could be desired. Waiters' orchestra provided the music and the large number attending thoroughly enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

"EXPERTS" AT WORK

One of the drawbacks of the general election and its outcome is the prolific crop of "experts" who know and declare just what W. L. Mackenzie King should do in this constitutional crisis. The rabid Conservatives would throw him out of office so promptly, not to say hurriedly, that he would scarcely have time to use the elevator, and would have to patronize the shaft for a sufficiently quick exit. "Uplift" Journals, which quietly, but none the less effectively, tried to knife the Premier, talk in general terms of the importance of unity; but offer nothing constructive in the way of advice, thus following the plan of campaign adopted while the contest was at its height. This remark applies more particularly to a paper which at this time had been as rabidly partisan as it is now inconclusive and weak. But when all is said and done, what other course is open for Premier King than to retain office? The country has rallied to the Meighen standard as high protectionists hoped. Even with a gamble on the prospect of support from that section of the voters who are always ready for a change, no matter what it may be, if the Conservatives are faced by a strong western opposition, which in turn is fairly sympathetic towards the King administration. Mr. Meighen finds that the grapes are hanging a little high. It must be galling to him to see the Premier going so near and yet so far removed from any practical attempt to grasp it. Some of Mr. Meighen's referred to tell us in accents of conviction that any attempt made by Mr. King to continue in office will mean the death knell of the Liberal party for years to come. "They will outrage and antagonize the country," they state, "and will be a good thing for the Conservative cause if the Liberals determine to carry on. It will kill Liberalism for a generation."

Well, if the same happy results follow another period of excellent government if business continues to get better; if our trade balance keeps on growing as it has since Mr. King assumed office; if living conditions continue to improve and if taxation is on the downgrade, it would take a jaundiced partisan to assert that Liberalism can be injured or set back.

The King government inherited a deck load of unliquidated liabilities from the Administration that preceded it, and an unprecedented majority did much cleansing of the Augean stables, but much remains to be done, even if another appeal to the electorate is inevitable in the not distant future, much good work may be done in Parliament. Ardent Meighenites cannot argue that their leader has any mandate from the electors of Canada to throw this country into the maelstrom of high protectionist advocacy, and it is just possible that Mr. Meighen himself is not anxious to embark on this frail plank of his pre-election platform.

Hardwood Slabs.

Stove and furnace lengths, dry, sound and good size. WILLIAM S. WILSON, opposite Post Office. 50-d

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in two certain mortgages, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, subject to reserve bid, on Thursday, November 19, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises hereinafter described, the following property namely :

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Township of Richmond in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of:

First : All that part of lot number three in the Seventh Concession of the said Township of Richmond lying north of the Salmon River, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, be the same more or less.

Second : A part of the front part of the west half of lot number Four in the Seventh Concession of the said Township of Richmond and more particularly described as follows :

Commencing on the concession road between the Sixth and Seventh concessions of the said Township of Richmond at a post between lots numbers Three and Four in the said Seventh Concession ; thence northerly along the line between said lots Three and Four, sixty-five rods ; thence easterly at right angles to said last mentioned line, thirty-seven rods, thence southerly parallel with the line between said lots Three and Four, sixty-five rods to said concession road, thence westerly along said concession road thirty-seven rods to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement Fifteen acres of land, be the same more or less.

The property will be offered subject to conditions of sale, which will be produced at the time of sale.

Terms of Sale : 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 10 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ont.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

The Shooting Season.

Is here. Dominion and American Ammunition, Imperial long range and super X shells ; guns, rifles, and rifle ammunition.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, Nov. 2nd, 1925.

Council met in town hall, Selby, The members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by E. A. McQuaig, that John McFarlane's pay sheet, No. 7, amounting to $354.95 be paid and cheques issued to various men on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by M. H. Sexsmith, seconded by M. Dupre, that the following accounts be paid : Charlie Gray, wood for hall, $5.00 ; Isaac Asselstine, wood for hall, $9.00 ; N. Hartin, aid for Nov., $5.00. Carried.

Ira Anderson was appointed to make the necessary repairs on Town Hall.

Moved by M. Dupre, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that all accounts be presented to council for payment at December session, Tuesday, Dec. 1st, in order to close our accounts for the year. Carried.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

BELL ROCK.

The Friends held service at E. James on Sunday.

E. L. Amey and wife, Selby, visited at D. L. Amey's on Sunday last.

Mrs. Pero and daughter, of Newburgh, spent Tuesday last at William Mor's.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Jasmine, of Watertown, N.Y., spent a few days recently at Frank Clark's.

Fred and Clifford McMahon and Kenneth Clarke returned home from the West last week.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon last of a well-known and highly respected resident, the late Mrs. Daniel York, who passed away on Sunday morning. The service was held at Verona Free Methodist Church, Rev. Mr. Loft officiated. The remains were laid to rest in the Verona cemetery.

Mrs. McMaster, of Verona, while visiting at Mrs. William Stone's last week, had the misfortune to fall, breaking her arm near the shoulder. Dr. Horton, of Enterprise, is in attendance.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Gilling nets and twines may now be purchased at our store. Mail and phone orders promptly filled. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Society Islands.

The Society Islands are in the eastern part of Polynesia in the Southern Pacific, between the sixteenth and eighteenth degrees, south latitude, and the one hundred and forty-eighth and the one hundred and fifty-fifth meridians west longitude. They have a total land area of 627 Square miles, and belong to France. The islands are mountainous, and present, perhaps, the most wonderful example of volcanic rocks to be found in the world, but volcanic agency has at long ceased that the craters have become almost entirely obliterated and denuded. The largest and most important of the group is Tahiti, which is 33 miles in length, with a coast line of 120 miles, an area of 601 square miles, and a population of about 10,300. The European town and seat of Government is Papette. The population of the whole group is about 18,500.

Causes of Winds.

Winds are produced by a disturbance of the equilibrium in some part of the atmosphere; a disturbance always resulting from a difference in temperature between adjacent sections. Thus if the temperature of a certain extent of ground becomes higher, the air in contact with it becomes heated, it expands and goes upward to a colder or higher region of the atmosphere; whence it flows, producing winds which blow from hot to cold countries. But at the same time the temperature of a portion of the surface of the earth, for the pressure on the colder adjacent parts is greater than that which has been heated, and hence a current will be produced with a velocity dependent on the difference between these pressures; thus distinct winds will be produced—an upper one setting outwards from the heated region, and a lower one setting inwards towards it.

"Cowboy."

The term "cowboy," first used during the American revolution, applied to a band of tories who infested the neutral ground of Westchester county, N. Y., stealing cattle from both parties and doing other mischief.

What Mother Forgot.

One day I was overjoyed and spoke crossly and really without much reason to my small son. "There," he exclaimed, "I bet you forgot you was a mother that time and thought you was just a child."—Exchange.

NOTICE OF MEETING

THE COUNTY COUNCIL

of Lennox and Addington, at call of the Warden, will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Court House, NAPANEE, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1925 at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, Nov. 25th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.
Dated November 10th, 1925. 50-b

"A Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

REMAINS IN OFFICE

The King Government remains in office. The Premier will meet Parliament which will give a decision as to which party shall govern the country. This in itself is satisfactory as a matter of fact, it is difficult to see what other decision could have been arrived at. Apart from the fulminations of wide-mouthed party organs, it must be admitted that the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen has no mandate from the country to implement his "high and still higher" system of protection. His majority over the Liberals is an unworkable one. The agrarian vote will hold the balance of power and that Western Sphinx, Robert Forke, is keeping his own counsel.

For that matter he has nothing to gain by taking everyone into his confidence. It is true that his party losses are not inconsiderable but the idea that the Progressives are not to be considered in any political realignments is nonsense. No party that can command votes can be left out of calculation in any democratic country.

The reconstruction of the Cabinet is a matter that must give the Premier some natural concern. The fall of his Cabinet timber must have been a bitter blow to Mr. W. L. M. King, but it is not without resources, and in this respect his opponents underestimate both his ability as a statesman and his capacity as an administrator.

Many of those who should have remained his friends have gone back on a man who deserved well of the electors of the Dominion. In this connection it is unnecessary to particularize any of the renegades. One paper has lost a host of friends by its policy of veiled hostility to the Premier.

But the fact remains that His Excellency has adopted the only sound and constitutional course. This country cannot afford to be in a state of unrest and turmoil for months to come. Business demands stability. There is general relief and satisfaction that Mr. King will retain the reins of office until such time as the Dominion electors can again show what side they will take.

MARYSVILLE.

Miss Helen Fahey has returned from Detroit to take care of her mother, who had the misfortune to break her right wrist. Mrs. Fahey is improving nicely.

Mrs. M. Farrell has returned to Rochester after spending the past month at her home here.

Quite a number of Marysville people attended the social and dance held in Deseronto Parish hall on Tuesday evening last.

Mrs. Many Reynolds, of James White who s a patient in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, wish him a speedy recovery

"As important in the Automobile business as a car —Long Distance"

—Writes an Auto Dealer

Is your business depending on obsolete sales methods?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY REV. C. G. TRUMBULL.
(Editor of The Sunday School Times).

PAUL'S ARREST IN JERUSALEM

Sunday, Nov. 15.—Acts 21 : 17 to 22 : 30.

Golden Text—If a man suffer as a Christian let him not be ashamed. (I Peter, 4 : 16).

Was Paul mistaken in going to Jerusalem? There are sound Bible teachers who believe that he was, in view of what seem like plain statements in the Scriptures. Tyre certain Christian disciples, with whom Paul stayed for a week, "sad to Paul through the spirit, that he should not go up to Jerusalem" (Acts, 21 : 4). This expression can hardly mean anything but that the Holy Spirit was speaking to Paul, through these fellow-Christians, asking him to keep away from Jerusalem. Earlier it had been made known to Paul, by the Holy Spirit, that bonds and afflictions awaited him in that city (20 : 23) ; and at Cæsarea a prophet predicted, as from the Holy Spirit, that Paul should be bound at Jerusalem and delivered to the Gentiles.

It is true that merely the certainty of the persecution was not sufficient reason for keeping away ; but if Acts 21 :4 records a definite prohibition from God, then Paul was mistaken in pressing on.

He also seems to have fallen into error by taking a Jewish vow upon himself, involving a Jewish sacrifice (21 :20-26), when his great and God-ordained mission was to declare to men their freedom from the ceremonial law and their salvation through grace alone.

However, if Paul indeed mistook God's guidance, or for some unrecorded reason set his own will over against God's will, his self-sacrifice and devotion to the Lord shine out undimmed in this narrative. And those who would deter him from going to Jerusalem, he cried out, "I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus" (v. 13). And God did not turn aside from Paul, even if Paul slipped up. "If we believe not, yet He abideth faithful: He cannot deny Himself." (II. Tim. 2 : 13).

The Jews, in general, could not stand the Gospel—or rather, would not. As a people, from Christ's day to the present, they have resisted and rejected Him. And have refused the Good News for themselves. The cross has always been "unto the Jews a stumbling block," and it was so in Jerusalem when they saw the great ambassador of the Cross, Paul. The very sight of him seemed to enrage them.

What follows in the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters may be divided into seven episodes, each with its application to us.

1. The infuriated Jews brought a false accusation against Paul. In plain language they lied about him, as they had about Christ. They said that he was teaching against the Jews, and against the law of Moses, and against the temple, which they said he had polluted ; all of which was false. (21 : 28, 29). If we are true witnesses to Christ, we must expect to be accused falsely. "The servant is not greater than his lord." (John 15: 20).

2. Unreasoning mob violence was the result, and the murder of Paul was imminent. (21 : 30, 31). If we live true to Christ the deadly hatred of the powers of evil will be hurled against us.

3. Military authority interferes, and Paul is officially rescued by the Roman Government. (21 : 30-40). "There is no power but of God ; the powers that are ordained of God" (Rom. 13 : 1). God even uses human Governments, even ungodly Governments, to protect His own children.

4. In the Jews' own Hebrew tongue, compelling their interest and respect, Paul tells the story of his supernatura leonversion (every conversion is supernatural), and shows forth the unspeakably great patience, love, forgiveness and redemptive power of Jesus Christ. (22 : 1-16). We are always to testify of Christ in language that our fellow-men can understand ; and every true gospel testimony shows, as did Paul's, that "where sin abounded, grace did much more abound." (Rom. 5 : 20).

5. But Paul's testimony also includes condemnation of his hearers, in Christ's own words. (Vs. 18, 21). Paul faithfully declares that Jesus told him that the Jerusalem Jews would not receive his testimony concerning the Lord, and he would have to be sent unto the Gentiles. A Gospel testimony, either directly or indirectly, necessarily convicts sinners of their sins.

6. Convicted sinners respond in one of two ways ; either they resent it and rebel, or they cry out to God for mercy. Paul's hearers were filled again with murderous hatred, and demanded his death. (22 : 22, 23).

7. Again the Roman Government intervenes in Paul's behalf. As he is about to be scourged and examined, he quietly mentions his rights as a free-born Roman citizen ; and he is saved from this undeserved punishment. There are times when God would have us use our rights for legitimate self-protection. (22 : 24-29).

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We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

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A "NO DECISION" VOTE

The situation politically may be considerably clarified. It is an unprecedented one so far as Canada is concerned, and, as it stands justifies the wish of a prominent business man who stated some time ago : "Let us have a strong government, whether Liberal or Conservative matters not to me. I want to see a party in power that can initiate and carry out legislation on its own account without having to plead or beg for support from minor groups, each of which has its own particular interests and ambitions to serve, apart from the well-being of the country."

This was Mackenzie King's difficulty in the last Parliament, and one could not but sympathize with him and his Ministers in the difficult task which continually lay before them. There were strong hopes that the government would be returned to power with such a majority that promises having for their object the betterment both of agriculture and manufacturing would be implemented without serious difficulty or delay. But the Conservative party, true to their performances of months past, raised such a doleful-howl in regard to the state of the country that many electors friendly to the King Administration must have been stampeded into the opposite camp. Thus we have an impasse. It is true that Mr. Meighen may rally to his high protection standard a few Liberals, who in this matter, may share his views. Mr. King, too, would doubtless find the anti-high protectionists in the Progressive party with him, but what the country wants is a strong government, and it would appear that no matter who assumes office the life of the incoming government will be short.

But the country must be governed ; its business must be carried on. In all the utterances of the Hon. Robert Forke there was not one word of admiration or praise for either of the old parties, and although the strength of his own has been depleted very considerable, there are still over a score of adherents who will have a good deal to say in any suggested legislation. Liberals will regret the defeat of many members of the King Cabinet. The country can ill-afford to lose the services, even temporarily, of such men as the Hon. T. A. Low, Mr. King himself, however, has been offered a seat in which an excellent Liberal majority was obtained.

But if we had another election tomorrow by whom is the pendulum to be swung to a wider arc ? Great issues are at stake ; there is much to be done for the country. How can Mr. Meighen proceed with his professed—we say professed, advisedly—high protection policy when he has not a working majority, especially with the Progressives uncompromisingly hostile ? Liberal policies would have saved the country had the electors favored them more generally. They will still have a wide and beneficient influence if the people disregard blue-ruin talk and size up the real state of the country in any subsequent contrast.

FEEDING DAIRY COWS

Ensilage produced more milk and butter at a less cost than mangels, potaod for pound, in an experiment carried on at the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C. Each cow was fed ten pounds per day of a grain ration composed of three parts oat chop, three parts bran, one part barley chop and one part oilmeal with some mineral supplied. Each was also received ten pounds of alfa hay and fifty pounds of either ensilage or supplied mangels. The cows getting ensilage produced two pounds each more milk per week than those fed mangels. It took ten pounds more mangels than silage to produce a hundred pounds of milk and twelve more pounds to produce a pound of butter fat. The cost of producing a hundred pounds of milk was $1.28 with ensilage and $1.55 with mangels.

Double Affection.

Elsie was proud and much excited over a pair of new shoes and while calling on a friend could think and talk of nothing else. To get her interested in something else, the woman at whose home she was visiting tried to take her up to an elephant made of teakwood, about a foot high, looking rather real. Baby was much afraid at first, but went nearer trembling as she went along. Finally she put her little hand on his head and, finding him harmless, put both arms around him and cried out in astonishment and joy : "He loves me—he loves my shoes!"

Lifetime in Weaving a Shawl.

The Metropolitan museum of New York has a rare Persian shawl said to be 165 years old. The shawl is 11 feet by 4 feet, worked in long flowing designs of the palm leaf and the River of Life, with the stories of the mosques. The predominating colors are mellowed garnets and brown, with alternating sheens of steel gray and rusty brown. An expert to whom the shawl was shown said its makeup probably represented the lifetime of the weavers.

Nature's Busy Workers.

In the great office of nature there are innumerable departments with endless work going on, and the fine flower that you behold there, sweetly attired and scented like a dandy, is by no means what it appears to be, but rather is like a laborer toiling in the sun and shower, who has to submit a clear account of his work and has no breathing space to enjoy himself in a playful frolic.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.

ROBT. LIGHT.

Italian "City of Crime."

The only town in the world which can boast of possessing more criminals than law-abiding folk is the Italian city of Artena, which is known as the City of Crime. For several hundred years nearly every criminal who has escaped prison or done time in Italy has emigrated to Artena, and today practically every inhabitant of the place is a criminal or the child of a criminal.

"Picture Brides?"

The manner of "picture bride" marriages in California is this: A Japanese sends his picture to his relatives in Japan who select a suitable maiden and in turn forward her photograph to the waiting suitor in America. If satisfactory, the relatives on both sides meet, hold a banquet and the marriage is considered a fact. The wife then joins her husband in this country.

When Man Weighs Nothing.

Prof. Edward V. Huntington of Harvard university showed by an elaborate mass of figures printed in Science that a man on a train moving along the equator westward at 18,700 miles an hour, or eastward at 16,700 miles an hour would weigh nothing, as measured by an observer on the train.

Dreaming of Old Age.

To dream of old age is a sign of coming good news. To see an old man is a sign of love for the young dreamer. A sign of success for the mature person. To see an old woman in one's dream foretells an immediate pleasant surprise.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER REPORT.

"A" Group—40% of each subject and 75% of total.
"B" Group—40% of each subject and 60% of total.
"C" Group—Less than 40% in a subject or 60% of total.
Subjects for Examination—Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Reading and Writing.
Names in groups in order of merit.

WEST WARD.

SR. IV.

A—M. Exley, M. Bedore, D. Wilson, J. McIlwaine, G. Scott, J. Moffat.

B.—H. Webster, B. Gibbard, F. German, equal ; M. Loucks, F. Fretts, D. Anderson, T. Davy, H. Robinson, T. Webb, A. Frink, E. Mullaley, B. Templeton, M. Embury, M. Rogers, W. Garrison, H. Walker, G. Poste, G. McGregor, P. Stevenson, D. Normile.

C.—N. Hartman, M. Smith, E. Edgar, J. Graham, equal ; A. Smith, I. McGee, K. Gehan, R. Wilson, E. Martin, M. Sculthorpe.

JR. IV.

A—D. Coakwell, A. Aylsworth.

B.—M. Stinson, Ethel Fox, J. Baird, F. Fellows, G. Clubbe, M. Reddick, M. Denison, A. Pybus, E. Loucks, J. McDonald and M. Walters, equal ; M. Galbraith, A. Knox and H. Lucas equal.

C.—M. Irvine, N. Johnston and E. Miller, equal ; B. Lewis, K. Tendall, Eileen Fox, J. Holden, G. Davy, E. Joy and M. Evans equal ; M. Merriam, Eyvel Loucks, D. Embury, A. Barzager, P. Ford, A. Thompson, H. Harigan, J. Graham, June Thompson.

JR. IV.

A.—G. Harrigan.

B.—J. Perry, H. Ford, R. Babcock.

C.—C. Harrington, A. Hayes.

Missed examinations—L. VanLuven.

SR. III.

A.—H. McGraw, M. Powell, E. Thompson, G. Seymour, L. McCullough, A. Myers, M. McMillan, L. Fraser, J. LeMaistre.

B.—H. Evans, M. Clarke, J. Archer, H. Moore, B. Wilson and G. Howitt equal ; M. Turner, J. Huston, D. Embury, H. Barrett, O. Tendall, E. Drake, A. Young, A. Lewis, E. Taylor.

C.—N. Ker, J. Anderson, A. VanLuven, R. LeMaistre.

Missed Examinations—G. Chambers, M. Graham, A. Watters.

SR. III.

A.—Harold Savage.

B.—John Irvine, Jennie Rawley Annie Baker, Almeda Babcock, Donald Archer, Herbert Butcher and Billy Milsap equal ; Frances Manion and Beatrice Valkman equal ; Gladys Brown, Minnie Roney, William Howitt, Garnet Barnes, Charlie Huffman.

C.—Robert Fair, Irene Garrison, Earl Jennings, Fred Sager, King Babcock, Percy Wells.

JR. III.

A.—Reginald Todd, Helen Norris, Billy Boyle.

B.—Louise VanLuven, Douglas Graham, Alice Deschane and Margaret Robinson, equal ; Jack Cooke, Cuma Fellows, Elizabeth Cooke, Delia Wood, Marguerite Snider.

C.—Margery Kinkley, Gardiner Peck, George Kinkley, Celestine Daly.

JR. III. B.

A.—J. Garratt, B. Byfland, J. Roney, M. Drake, G. Gilmour, B. Ryland equal ; C. Denison, E. Reddick, K. Savage, (R. Fair, D. Loyst, E. Deschane) equal ; A. Bateman, J. McIlwaine, J. Cooke, F. Fox, E. Reid.

B.—M. Scuthorpe, M. Seymour, L. Carry, A. Vanjanson and L. Cowle equal ; L. Wilson, H. Hillcary and E. Richardson, equal ; Iler, V. Vincelt, A. Holder G. H. Ryland and C. Martin, equal.

C.—H. Benn, C. Howitt, E. Merriam, C. Cassidy and M. Thompson, equal ; Thompson, E. Hewitt, R. Wheeler, R. Vanalstine.

SECOND CLASS.

A.—I. Markle, M. Plumley, L. Markle.

B.—M. Stalker, I. Thompson, F. Coakwell, D. Lachlin, M. Metcalf, I. Seymour, B. Warner, R. Merriam and Gordon Curry equal ; D. Knapp, L. Thompson.

C.—B. Fair, E. Pearson, B. Holder, D. Trumpour, G. Vanschaick and C. Bearns, equal ; Geo. Wilson and K. Fraser equal ; K. Lapointe, A. Wayte, Geo. Curry M. Ross, J. Turner, E. Wheeler, R. Brown, B. McMillan, G. Boyes and F. McLaughlin equal ; B. Rhyndress, J. Young, I. Barrager.

FIRST BOOK.

Senior Class.

A.—Gerald Reddick, Mildred Cooke, Leonard Losee, Percy Graham, Willie Kellar.

B.—Ross Warner, Irene Murphy, Harold Reddick, Grant Millar, Lilio Ballard.

C.—Isabelle Jackson, Betty Spencer, Lois Taylor, Alan Cornwall, R. Kellar, Betty Vanalstine, Malcolm Vanluven, Evelyn Reddick, Vanalstine, Roy Martin, Beverley Cowling, George Griffin, Glenn White.

Junior Class.

B.—Clifford Barrett, J. O'Connor, Albert Watson, Elizabeth Storey.

C.—Billy Babcock, Robert Paul, Gordon Markle, Moira Fretts, Harry Derby, Bobby Evans, Margaret Fretts, Dong Ming, Bob Fisher, Bruce Babcock, Josie Fair, Arthur York, Douglas Wood.

FIRST CLASS.

Harry Benn, Leona Manser, Doris McGuire, Maurice Thompson, Mary McIlwaine, Vivian Cronin, P. J. LaPointe, Georgie Plumley.

SENIOR PRIMER.

Dorothy Cowling, Ruth Edgar, Norman Root, Keith Sprung, E. Jackson, Godfrey Paul, Bertha Grange, Robert Garrison, Dorland Barrager, Anna Wilson, F. Markle, Kenneth Moore, Billy Baker, Louise Ford, Douglas Rendell.

JUNIOR PRIMER.

Patricia Bartlett, Aileen Reddick, Aileen Seymour, Dorothy Markle, Helen Hayes, Marguerite Curry, Ruth Miller, Betty Cornwell.

INFANT CLASS.

Eva Elliot, Louise Black, Clarence Butcher, Albert Temple, Marian Roney, Alastair Ker, Rupert Merriam, Russell Thompson, Mary Buchanan, Byron Perry, Doris Rendell, Edgar Graham.

SENIOR PRIMER.

Dora Hewitt, Alice Maker, Dorothy Tendall, Audrey Parish, Jean VanAlstine, Doris McMillan, Howard Fretts, Dorothy McDonald, Gladys Ward, Jean Clarke, Thelma Ker, Doris Turner, Donald Leary, Edith Thompson, Florence Kellar, Olive Kellar, Noah Wheeler.

INTER. PRIMER.

Masie Markle, Frank Mullaley, Clarence Wayte, Jean Young, Eileen Warner, Jean Gilmour, Authmire Curry, Arthur Fox, Leonard Huffman, Leo Walker, Babcock, Laura Kellar, Douglas Exley.

EAST WARD.

SECOND CLASS.

A.—M. O'Neill, E. MacGregor, P. Todd, E. Conger, A. Huffman, F. Lucas, F. Babcock, L. Taylor.

B.—G. Stevenson, E. Storms, H. Deschane, E. LeMaistre.

C.—B. McGee, J. Stinson, Lyle Lasher, I. Stevenson, Lillie Lasher, M. Pearson, W. Pringle.

SR. FIRST.

A.—E. Madden.

B.—H. Madden, N. Waitson, H. Henderson.

C.—D. Milsap, E. Young, B. Storms.

JR. FIRST.

J. Conger, E. Kinkley, M. Whitmarsh.

B.—J. Vine, D. Storms, G. Joy.

C.—F. Barrett, F. Huffman, B. Wells.

SR. PRIMARY.

Alan Soby, Icie Winters, Margaret Conger, Maxine Irvine, J. Soby, Josephine Buyck, Bert Lasher, Frances Waitson.

INTER. PRIMARY.

Homer Vine, Harold Babcock, Madeline Babcock, Miles Vine.

JR. PRIMARY.

Stuart Gilbert, Hester Pearson, Billy Waitson, Robbie Russell, Leona Whitmarsh, G. Wagar, Louisa Ford, Mary Wagar, James Motiew, Douglas Merkle, James Lucas, Paul Archer, Ransom Kinkley, Bernice Young, Isabel Stevenson, Daniel Lloyd, Dorothy Reid, Fred Pearson, Jean Thompson, Mary Conger.

Youngster Has Much to Learn.

Mary and John were playing "house," when a discussion arose as to the proper methods of doing something. The argument waxed strong and was finally ended by John, who said with dignity, "You must do as I say, Mary, for don't you know mans is always boss?"

Many Public Charges.

In Mongolia the eldest son of each family must be a monk or lama, both of which are in the nature of public charges. The lama never works but depends on alms for his support. The town of Ourga with its 10,000 lamas is a veritable city of beggars.

First Woman to Join Union.

The first woman ever admitted to a trade union composed of men is believed to have been Miss Mary Baker, who in the late sixties was unanimously elected to membership in the Chicago branch of the International Typographical union.

What a Woman Can Do.

It is not only wicked to swear; but it is so needless, and a woman can put all the rage and contempt that any possible circumstances could call for into the simple and perfectly moral exclamation: O, you!—Ohio State Journal.

A PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION

FOR 107 years the Bank of Montreal has maintained offices in the Province of Ontario ready to accept monies upon deposit, and loan these funds to farmers, merchants, manufacturers and business men generally upon terms consistent with sound banking and the proper custody of its depositors' funds.

Since the first office was established in 1818 at Toronto, the Bank has spread throughout the Province until today it has 250 offices in Ontario, with headquarters at Toronto, ready to give prompt and efficient service to people of this Province.

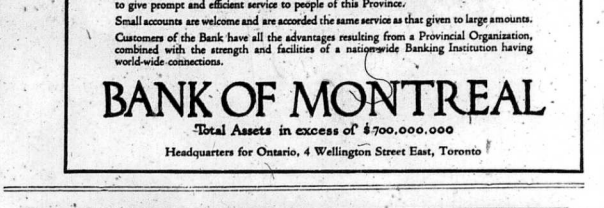
Small accounts are welcome and are accorded the same service as that given to large amounts.

Customers of the Bank have all the advantages resulting from a Provincial Organization, combined with the strength and facilities of a nation-wide Banking Institution having world-wide connections.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Total Assets in excess of $700,000,000

Headquarters for Ontario, 4 Wellington Street East, Toronto



To the average person a railroad shop is perhaps the most uninteresting institution one could possibly think of. It suggests to one's mind everything that is cold and inanimate—dry—grimy. Even the fence surrounding these stolid premises looks forbidding, like a prison wall.

But during the great Canadian grain rush from West to East there are few places in the West more interesting than the Weston Shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Winnipeg, where 500 cars a day are snatched in off the main line, repaired and shot out the next day to resume their place in the big rolling movement of the world's grain caravan.

This institution, quietly situated on the western outskirts of Winnipeg, ranks among the big industrial organizations of the West. It employs eighteen hundred men the year round, and has a monthly payroll of $220,000. Weston Shops, which last year repaired 39,518 cars, 200 coaches and 494 engines—and manufactured a million and a half dollars' worth of material—give one the impression of being a big, self-contained corporation, instead of a minor part of a big railroad system.

Under Works Manager H. B. Bowen, there are 815 men working here who have held their jobs for more than ten years, and there are another 100 men who have been in the service for twenty years and over.

Weston Shops cover 23 acres of land, fenced in and guarded at each entrance by an attendant. Inside the fence is a separate railroad yard containing 40 miles of trackage. One thousand cars are being shifted about continuously by three shift engines. Every day in the week from 400 to 500 cars are repaired, and another out of its gates into the regular yards.

These shops use up $300,000 worth of material annually and they burn 120 tons of coal each day, all Western Canadian coal.

One of the most interesting parts of this institution is an apprentice school, where 140 boys attend school in the company's time, receiving regular wages. They are learning the technical side of railroading. They employ eighteen hundred men the year round, and has a monthly payroll of $220,000. Weston Shops, which last year repaired 39,518 cars, 200 coaches and 494 engines—and manufactured a million and a half dollars' worth of material—give one the impression of being a big, self-contained corporation, instead of a minor part of a big railroad system.

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A unique part of the shops is a section where all the scrap iron and metal wastage from Fort William to Calgary is gathered and shipped in to be re-made into iron castings. The company saves $35,000 a year from this reclaimed metal. From these erstwhile wastages the shops manufacture all bolts and iron casting parts for the entire western lines of the company. Each month 100,000 tons of cast iron is manufactured here.

It is interesting to go through these shops and see some of the biggest engines in the service being stripped right down to their wheels and completely rebuilt. An engine can be rebuilt here in about eighteen days.

"There is an engine that went into the rock-slide in the Rockies two months ago," says the foreman. All one can see of this engine is its frame, just steel bars on wheels. It is being re-made, boiler and everything.

Passenger and freight car wheels for western lines are also made here. The wheels must be ground while both wheels are on axle, and both must be made exact in size within a hundredth of an inch. For, if, as the foreman explained, one wheel is an eighth of an inch larger than the one on the other side of the axle, that larger wheel will want to travel an eighth of an inch farther every time the other one turns over, thus wearing down the flange and spoiling the track—and causing danger to the entire train. Annually, 16,000 pairs of new wheels are made here.

And on these wheels roll the world's grain caravan.

EGGS OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY

Every householder must recognize the value of the grading of eggs. While in by-gone times a certain percentage of every dozen bought for family consumption would probably be a bit tainted or stale the housewife of today can know exactly what she is getting, whether specials, extras, firsts or seconds. An eight-page pamphlet just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture that can be had freely for asking from the Publications Branch, Ottawa, goes into the value of eggs for food, tells what is being done to ensure their purity, gives particulars of the different grades and furnishes recipes of various uses to which eggs can be put. It also contains interesting facts of which the following are a few :

The wise consumer in buying will insist on graded eggs.

Eggs are the breakfast food of the nation and have great food value.

Eggs contain all the necessary elements for the growth and proper development of the young and the replacing of waste tissue in the adult.

Eggs being a perishable product, care should be taken in their keeping.

Keep eggs in a cool, dry place and away from anything smelly, such as fish, onions, cheese or kerosene.

There are no substitutes for eggs.

Eggs enrich the blood and keep it in proper solution.

Eggs are invaluable and indispensible in health and in sickness.

The absence of eggs in the diet is hurtful.

Mothers should consider how much eggs foster the growth and development of their offspring.

An egg, at least, a day is a practical necessity. Two or more are better.

CARGOES THAT KILL.

Drew Suffocated by Fumes From a Load of Slacked Lime.

Fruit is always a difficult cargo to carry across the seas, and, of all fruit, bananas need most care. An absolutely even temperature is essential, for if the bananas get chilled the whole lot turn black.

Each bunch has to be wrapped in paper, then covered with straw, and the whole placed in a stout canvas bag. When they are being unloaded the bunches are not exposed to the open air, but carried down hooded gangways into closed vans, each of which is steam-heated. From the time the bananas are cut from the tree they are exposed for sale the bunches are constantly tended by expert nurses.

Coffee is not a nice cargo, but this is because of its effect upon the crew. The smell of green coffee, not unpleasant at first, becomes terrible on a long voyage. In the end it destroys the appetite of everyone aboard. Sugar is almost as bad. A boldful of sugar, steamed in a tropical temperature, must be smelled to be believed.

Worse than either coffee or sugar is yellow pine timber. The resin is all-pervading, the reek of turpentine gets even into the drinking water, and sometimes sailors become seriously ill from its effects.

Sugar has another disadvantage besides its smell, for it attracts thousands of black beetles and cockroaches, which grow to an enormous size and multiply very rapidly. The cockroaches smell abominably, they taint all food, and they have even been known to attack sleeping sailors.

I remember some years ago going to see a steamer laden with brown sugar in bags, which had arrived in the London Docks from Buenos Ayres. Some sugar had all melted and turned to a sort of toffee. The stevedores were using pickaxes to break up the solid slabs, and it took them no less than ten weeks to unload that terrible cargo.

Some sorts of coal are dreaded by seamen because of their tendency to spontaneous combustion. Soft coals are the most dangerous in this respect, and have caused the loss of many a good ship. A fire of this sort is terribly difficult to tackle, as it starts in the centre of the hold, and it is therefore impossible to reach the seat of the outbreak.

Chemicals, too, are dangerous. Ammonia gives off deadly fumes and ferro-silicon, which gives off five different poisonous gases, caused four deaths on board the steamer Ashton, some years ago.

Calcium carbide is another difficult cargo. It is packed in metal drums, and if one of these gets punctured acetylene gas is given off. This gas burns with great heat if it comes into contact with a light. The steamer Mascot, carrying carbide, caught fire on her way across the North Sea, and the heat was so intense that the decks became red-hot. Yet the crew, with amazing pluck, managed to jettison the whole of the perilous cargo and came safe to port.

Worse than any of these, however, is metallic sodium, which burns fiercely when touched by water and gives off hydrogen, which is highly explosive in great quantities. The steamer Hesky was blown to pieces and several of her crew were badly injured as the result of the firing of her cargo of sodium.

Seamen are not fond of carrying lime. Quicklime heats terribly when it gets damp, and also gives off suffocating gas. The crew of the coasting vessel Sarah Jane, three in number, were all suffocated by fumes from a cargo of shell lime.

A vessel arrived in an American port loaded with three hundred casks of arsenic. The crew slept over the arsenic containing the stuff, and on the way across the Atlantic it was noticed that the men all began to put on weight. One man gained no less than twenty-five pounds, and the extra weight put on by the entire crew was no less than four hundred pounds.

An Eskimo Prescription.

One of the remedies prescribed by the angakok, the Eskimo priest-doctor or sorcerer, on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, according to Dr. Riley D. Moore, is to burn a small piece of a bird's windpipe and drop it into the mouth of a crying baby to make the baby have a good voice.

Otiyook, one of the sorcerers of the island, always sings to his patients, some of his songs coming to him in his sleep. Before treating the sick he calls his "helper," the spirit of the North Wind, and if he gets his helper he knows he will succeed.

These priest-doctors often work very hard and receive good pay, but they in turn must pay their helpers. As the helper is only a spirit, a spirit-wage will suffice, so the sorcerer touches the pay which he receives and pretends to throw part of it into the air. The helper is very much displeased if the angakok is not well paid, therefore the doctor is careful to see that his helper is not insulted with a small fee.

Arabic Words In English.

The Arabs were the arithmeticians, the astronomers, the chemists and a large part of the merchants of the Middle Ages, and from them the English language obtained many words now in common use. As an example of this Archbishop Trench in his well-known book of lectures "On the Study of Words," gives the following: alchemy, alcohol, alembite, algebra, alkali, almanack, azimuth, cypher, elixir, magazine, nadir, tarriff, sentry, zero. "If one of these words were originally Greek, they reached us through the Arabic, and with tokens of their transit clearing to them."

Canada's Marine Hospitals.

The Canadian Department of Health conducts two marine hospitals, one at Sydney, and one in Lunenburg, N.S. Other sick mariners are cared for at regular hospitals or otherwise, by fixed contract. This service looked after 2,745 sick, injured and distressed during one year.

A Good Trencherman.

The phrase originated at the time when people ate their food off trenchers. These were usually clean white wood, probably maple, and were often hollow on both sides, so that meat could be served on one side and pudding on the other.

About Ideal Small Boy.

There is something that always makes me feel good—that is a red-haired, freckle-faced little boy that can whip all in his gang and at the same time is not a bully.—Exchange.

WHAT OCEAN SIGNALS MEAN.

Ships at Sea Have a "Language" of Their Own.

Ships at sea have a "language" of their own when they wish to converse with or signal to one another. Nearly all big steamers carry a wireless installation, but, in addition, every vessel of this type is provided with a steam whistle or siren, a mechanically-operated fog-horn, and a bell.

Sailing ships are obliged to have both a mechanical fog-horn and a bell before they are allowed to leave a port.

When ships pass one another at sea certain ceremonies are observed. Thus, a merchant vessel meeting a warship is expected to dip her flag in salute, a courtesy acknowledged by the naval commander in a similar manner. Liners are generally saluted by "tramps," while when one liner meets another the junior captain dips his house-flag first.

If the weather is foggy and visibility is poor, it is obvious that ships on their way across the high seas must "talk"—and talk loudly. So long as a steamer is moving forward the law of the ocean demands that she shall send out a long blast on her siren every two minutes to give notice of her presence in foggy or heavy weather. Should she stop her engines the blast must cease, being substituted by two loud wails every two minutes with an interval of one second between each. The siren is stopped altogether immediately the anchor is dropped, and the presence of a moored steamer is known by the clamor of her bell once a minute.

Every vessel that is propelled mechanically is supposed to give way to the sailing ship, and the latter has a special code of signals to indicate her presence. One blast from a fog-horn every minute means that a sailing vessel is moving with the wind to port (her left side). Two blasts a minute indicate that the wind is on the other beam.

When fishing trawlers have lights, one above the other, attached to their masts, while tugs towing other craft carry two lights in the same way. A ship at anchor puts out her side lights, takes down her masthead light, and substitutes a "riding light," which swings from about three-quarter way up the foremast.

JUNGLE TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

Experiences of Belgian Doctor's Wife In Belgian Congo.

In his records of lion-hunting in his book, "Across the Great Crater-land to the Congo," Mr. T. A. Barns includes the tragic story of Dr. de Ridder, a noted Belgian oculist, who went out with his wife to the Belgian Congo to shoot big game, incidentally prescribing spectacles for the Sultan of Ruanda.

Dr. de Ridder contracted tick fever, and while he law ill his wife went out one day to shoot, accompanied only by a single "boy."

She encountered lions, and one of them which she had wounded charged and mauled her badly, biting and clawing her legs. Nevertheless, having recovered from it by her screams frightened it by her screams till it let go and retired to lick its wounds, she got hold of her rifle again and killed it.

She had to send her "boy" back for bearers to carry her to camp, where her husband was too ill to help her.

A Belgian official, three days distant, was sent for. He arrived to find Dr. de Ridder lying dead in his bed, and his wife dangerously wounded by the lion's bites. She was, however, taken to a place where there was a doctor, and recovered.

The author was evidently well served by his native carriers, and knew how to make friends with the Masai.

He notes their fondness for being doctored. Owing to this they had a habit when they came to the camp of eating any piece of paper they came across. He can only guess that they thought it was a kind of medicine, from having seen drugs taken from paper wrappings.

At one place where there were white women travellers besides Mrs. Barns, a local chief, Rakidegi, dirty, old, grey-headed, who got daily drunk on banana beer, was so struck with their charms that he offered to divorce all his forty-two wives if Mrs. Barns would find him a bride in England. He was disappointed.

Unsplinterable Glass.

A glass that cannot be splintered was exhibited in London recently when hammers, and even a shotgun, were used to prove the contention of the manufacturers. This glass, it is claimed, may be ground to any lens curvature required for eyeglasses and spectacles, and is intended particularly for the use of sportsmen and football players who otherwise might have their sight injured by splinters or broken glass in a crash or through accident. Included in the test was a demonstration in which the lenses were fired at with a shotgun from a distance of thirty yards. No shot penetrated the glass, said the experts, and no splinters flaked loose. Though unsplinterable sheet glass has been in existence several years, being used for motor wind screens, aviators' goggles and the like, scientists declared they had not been able to produce a hard, clear, safety glass that would take the curves prescribed by opticians for spectacle lenses.

The Forth Bridge.

The Forth Bridge, spanning the Firth of Forth in Scotland, was begun early in 1882, and was formally opened on March 4, 1890. The bridge is upward of one and a half miles in length, and cost about sixteen million dollars.

Weak In Lung Power.

Lions and tigers are too weak in lung power to run more than half a mile.

First Missionaries to Islands.

One hundred years ago two men were sent from Torrington, Conn., to be the first missionaries to the Hawaiian islands, then known as the Sandwich islands. The event was commemorated at Torrington.

Many Plants Contain Sugar.

It is an interesting fact that sugar exists not only in the cane, beet-root and maple, but also in the sap of about one hundred and ninety other plants and trees.

Here and There

Major-General Sir Fabian Ware, vice-chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, who has been visiting in Canada during October, has been recalled to England much earlier than he expected. Prior to sailing on the Canadian Pacific liner, Montclare, from Montreal, he expressed the hope that he would be able to come to Canada again next spring so that he could give Canadians in the West some idea of what the Imperial Commission is doing in caring for the graves of western youths who perished during the war.

Robert L. Rice, Jr., of Boston, and J. Y. Cole, of Harvard, took big chances when they attempted to travel by canoe from Bourn to Angliers at the end of October. Although they started in beautiful Indian summer weather they ran within a few hours into a bad storm which filled their canoe with half melted snow and almost frost them into unconsciousness. Fortunately they arrived in the nick of time at a fire-ranger's hut where they stayed a few days until the storm abated. They were prospecting in the neighborhood and were none the worse for their perilous trip when they finally reached Montreal.

Bob Shawkey, New York Yankee veteran pitcher, who organized the party of major league baseball players now hunting big game in New Brunswick, shot a moose with antlers spreading 56 inches and having 28 points, according to word received at Fredericton, N.B. Shawkey shot his moose the first day the party spent in the woods. This information is conveyed by another party of hunters who passed the camp of the ball players at Nepisiqui Lakes. In the group are some of the best known players in the American League, Eddie Collins, Babe Ruth and Muddy Ruel being among them.

The romance of a world cruise culminated in New York City recently when Dorothy Holmes O'Ryan, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, married Darwin Curtis, of Chicago. The couple met for the first time a year ago on board the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of France which was then making a tour of the world. It is feared they had no eyes for the world marvels which were unrolled before them on the tour, since it is stated they fell in love at first sight and could only see each other. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Father Francis F. Duffy, chaplain of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," a regiment commanded by the bride's father during the war.

Good reading for Canadian Pacific shareholders is furnished in the September statement of gross earnings, working expenses and net profits. It has been the most favorable month for the company in a long time. The gross earnings were $18,909,071, the greatest shown in any month since October, 1924. Operating expenses were $12,641,458 and the difference between the two, the net profits $6,267,619, an increase of $1,719,272 over the corresponding month of last year. Net earnings for the first three quarters of this year, ending September 30th, is $1,190,039 greater than the 1924 figures, despite a decrease in gross earnings of over four and a half million dollars. This was made possible by the company's policy of rigid economy.

To bring the Arctic within the scope of tourist traffic is the object of the Marquis M. N. degli Abizzi, winter sports director at Lake Placid, who is organizing pack horse trips of thirty days' duration next year from the Canadian Pacific Rockies as far north as the Columbia Ice Fields within the Arctic Circle. "We are going to swim our horses and outfit across the Saskatchewan River and camp near the sources of the Athabasca which empties into Great Slave Lake and thence into the Arctic," the Marquis asserts. The first of these trips is scheduled between June 28 and July 27 next year.

Grain Quickly Ripened in Norway.

It is a curious fact that grains ripen earlier in Norway than in the south of Europe, an advantage due to the long days and short nights of the summer in the north.

Moon's Time for Sleep.

A little girl of three, seeing a cloud of smoke enveloping the moon, said, "Auntie, the moon is going to sleep now; see 'em pulling the sheet up over it?"

To Enlighten the Passenger.

A coin in a slot machine has been invented by an Englishman to enable a passenger to learn at what speed he is traveling in a train.

Napoleon's Marshals.

Napoleon had ten marshals. They were Ney, Massena, Bernadotte, Marmont, Murat, Davout, Soult, Bessiever, Angerean and Lannes.

Harvesting by Machinery.

The beginning of practical methods in the direction of harvesting by machinery was not made until 1831.

DUNCES WHO EARNED RENOWN.

Robert Clive Was Regarded by School Masters as an Utter Fool.

It is not always the boy who has the greatest success in school and university who achieves the most in his after life.

Robert Clive, the maker of India, was regarded by his school masters as an utter fool. He was the dunce of every school he attended—and he went to four. Even his father despaired of making anything of him, and packed him off to India to get him out of the way. It was only when he took up the sword that he discovered his own genius.

Nelson was regarded as a bit of a dullard; Napoleon was the butt of the military academy, and perfectly miserable; and Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington, the hero of Waterloo, was regarded at school as a duffer.

Gen. Grant, and Stonewall Jackson, his opponent in the United States Civil War, were both dull boys who matured late, and Sir Isaac Newton, greatest scientist, was accounted a great dunce and long stuck at the bottom of the lowest class but one.

Carlyle tells that in the same class at Edinburgh High School were two boys, one of whom was slow and backward, the other as sharp as the proverbial needle. He goes on to say that the sharp boy became "plain John Hunter of ——— Square, whilst the dunce became Sir Walter Scott." He concludes with the aphorism that the quickest growing and most perfect of vegetables is the cabbage!

Of Charles Darwin his father said: "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family." Yet this fool of the family lies buried among the great in Westminster Abbey.

Goldsmith, who wrote the best novel, "The Vicar of Wakefield," the best comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and the best poem, "The Deserted Village," of his age, was regarded by one of his schoolmates as "a stupid, heavy blockhead," and even one of his many biographers says that Oliver Goldsmith "was more distinguished as the butt of the school than for his diligence and proficiency as a scholar."

He used himself as a model for Moses, the silly son of his immortal Vicar, who took the family horse to sell at the fair and exchanged him for a gross of green spectacles! Yet even when he took his doctor's degree at Dublin, Oliver Goldsmith was the very last on the list.

TEACHING DOGS TO BITE.

Belgian Police Dog Is Taught Where and How to Employ His Teeth.

It seems a waste of time to teach a dog to bite, but the Belgian police dog is taught why, when, where and how to employ his teeth to the best possible advantage.

His training is a long and sometimes a difficult process, and demands both skill and patience from the instructor, the master he has known from puppyhood, who walks slowly across the dogs' "gymnasium," with the unsuspecting dog, who is heavily padded. The dog stalks behind, unobtrusively alert.

Suddenly the padded man strikes at the other. There is a quick snarl, a gleam of teeth, and he is assailed by a whirlwind of fighting dog seeking his throat, his arms, his legs, anywhere that those keen jaws can find destructive hold. There is a minute of scuffle between man and dog, and then the instructor rattles off some words in voluble French. The erstwhile furious beast gives up his assault, drops calmly behind the two men and the whole incident is repeated perhaps a dozen times.

Three men are standing motionless together; the dog and his master approach. A whispered instruction, and the dog springs quick as a swooping hawk upon the man indicated. The latter is "cut out" of the group, and, were it not for his padding, would be half dead before the dog handed him over to his human commander.

Biting is not the police dog's only accomplishment. He is a master at various modifications of hunt-the-thimble. Usually he is sent to find a hat or book ingeniously hidden.

He is something of an athlete. High jumping is part of his training. Over obstacles fashioned like those of a steeplechase course he sails, and a four-foot fence is well within his powers.

He can walk up a ladder as easily as a human in rubber-soled shoes. And he comes down again—head first!

First Aid Remedy for Wounds.

Burnt paper has been suggested as a quick and easy and clean remedy for first aid to the injured. The first principle in first aid to the injured is to find a remedy quickly. A short time ago Sir James Cantile caused some astonishment by explaining that a dressing of burned paper for wounds was one of the cleanest and easiest to use. This may seem an odd sort of remedy, yet, after all, nothing is more natural, for burned paper, although black, is clean, since it has been thoroughly purified by intense heat. Many instructors advocate this in preference to a pocket handkerchief, but providing the handkerchief is fresh from the laundry the inside folds may be used with equal safety. In the matter of dressing for wounds, the golden rule is to provide something that has not come in contact with germs or dirt.

Oyster's Eggs.

An oyster produces 50,000,000 eggs at a spawning. Only a few out of the 50,000,000 survive, nearly all of the young being gobbled by fishes or failing to find a suitable anchorage.

Fish "Farms."

Fish are artificially reared in some 500 "farms" in North America.

Accommodating.

Jinks—Have you got quarters for a dollar, old man? Winks—My vest pocket is rather crowded, but pass it over and I'll try to make room for it.

Hope.

When Thales was asked what is most universal he answered hope, for hope stays with those who have nothing else. Epictetus.

The normal school turns out professors of philosophy. Only the school of life produces philosophers.

McINTOSH BROS.

Weekly Specials

From our Various Departments

HOSIERY SPECIALS

Children's Worsted Hose in Black only, sizes 6½ to 10. Special this week at

2 Pairs for 98c.

MEN'S HOSE SPECIAL

Heavy pure wool Work Socks, in light and dark mixtures. Special this week,

Per Pair 50c., or 3 Pair for $1.25.

CHILDREN'S RIBBED COTTON HOSE

In Sand and Black only. Sizes 6 to 10. Special this week

3 Pairs for 98c.

TOWEL SPECIAL

This week only we are offering a real special in Turkish Towels. Fancy checked patterns in Pink, Blue, Gold and Mauve.

Per Pair $1.00.

HOMESPUN SPECIAL

An all wool English Homespun, 42 in. wide. This is an extra special this week at

Per Yard 75c.

ELECTRIC STOVES

12 only Electric Stoves or Toasters, guaranteed for one year. Special this week

Each $1.00

SERGE SPECIAL

42 in. all wool Serge in Black, Navy, Brown, Copen and Cardinal. Special this week.

Per Yard 75c.

FLANNELETTE SPECIAL

36 in. Flannelette in stripes of Blue and Pink, also in plain White. Special this week

4 Yards for $1.00

Napanee Campbellford Madoc

McINTOSH BROS.

NAPANEE BRANCH

Belleville Cobourg Kingston

Something Like Cold!

A commercial traveler gives a terrific account of the intense cold in Sweden: "In Haparanda, the day before I left, I attended a performance at the theater. It was a tragedy. Everybody wept; but it was so cold that the tears of the spectators in the gallery fell like hailstone among the occupants of the stalls."

Precursor of the Piano.

The harpsichord, comparatively modern, represented an attempt to construct a horizontal harp that was played upon by means of oblong wooden keys called "jacks." Our piano is a modified and improved harpsicord, invented in 1711 by Bartolomeo Cristofalo of Padua.

Ancient Musical Instrument.

It seems not unlikely that the earliest form of the harp was the instrument we call a lyre. The latter was possibly the first of all stringed instruments. One finds it represented on the monuments of ancient Egypt and, though no long obsolete, it often appears in modern architecture as a decoration.

"The Three Kings of Cologne."

This refers to the three wise men of the East who followed the star to the birthplace of Jesus Christ. Their names are usually given as Malthazar, Gaspar and Melchior. Their bones are supposed to be preserved in the cathedral of Colgate.

Admiration Goes Out to Him.

We may say a fellow shows bad taste in devoting his life to painting or sculpturing, but at the same time most of us have a sneaking admiration for the one who can naturally do things we can't.

Don't Be Too Curious.

A person who is too nice an observer of the business of the crowd, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of the bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—Pope.

Leading Question.

"My wife is practicing with dumbbells," proudly exclaimed a would-be athlete. "Do you find them any softer than the flatirons?" queried a wag who overheard the remark.

Easy Saving.

In Argentina a postal savings bank account can be opened by depositing one paper dollar, but after that sums of mere fractions of a cent may be entered by purchase of a stamp.

Mysterious Disappearance.

"Ma, did I eat the hole in the doughnut too?"

"No, dear; a hole cannot be eaten."

"Well, then, what became of it?"

Eels.

A student of fish culture says that two pounds of newborn eels will yield in three years about six tons of edible fish, worth $1,000.

Yesterday's successes belong to yesterday, with all yesterday's defeats and sorrows. Make today count.

Dominion Tires and Tubes

Williard Battery Service

Auto Accessories, Gas and Gargoyle Oil

Genuine Ford Parts

Ford Quick Change Transmission Bands Installed—Can be relined in half an hour.

Rubber Tires for Buggies—Hard and Cushion.

Graham's Garage

'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.

Eloquent White Space

is the ADVERTISING space enterprising merchants use in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS to tell the good folks of this community about their stores and their goods.

Good ADVERTISING is moving eloquence, too. It brings new cutomers to your store. It builds good will. It creates new business, moves goods and makes bigger profits possible.

ADVERTISING is a hardworking ally that should be co-operating with every merchant. Why not investigate its merits. Ask us about it.

Progressive Merchants Advertise

WILSON'S HARDWARE

SEE THE

Companion Range

A recognized Leader in Quebec Cooking Stoves

—also—

Quebec Heaters

Oblong and Round insures

Maximum of Heat
Minimum of Fuel

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

Insurance!

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance,
Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try
ALFRED McCUTCHEON,
Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office:
Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

M. MAKER

Is still in Business

All goods are being offered at Factory Prices or less

We can save you from 20% to 30%

We are giving Free with each purchase amounting to $5.00, a Broom, value 50c.

Maxwell Car in good condition and running order, and Baby Carriage and Baby Walker for sale cheap.

CALL AT

MAKER'S

AND SAVE MONEY!

RADIO

Authorized dealer for the Freed-Eisemann Radio

Can be seen or heard by appointment any night.

Also the Bristol Loud Speaker which has no equal.

When interested in Radio call and see us. We can give you time on same, if necessary.

Radio Batteries—all styles.

Then, don't forget that we carry a complete line of Electric Fixtures, Shades, and Lamps of all Kinds.

Thor Washing Machines.

National Electric Appliances of all kinds.

We also have on hand some Japanese Vases and Shades which can be had for the small sum of $8.50.

House wiring a specialty.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

VanLuven

Buy Your Coal NOW

HEAT FOLKS

YOU buy coal by the ton, but you shovel it into the furnace according to the heat you can get out of it. Poor coal is a bad buy at any price. Unless you are sure your coal will meet the emergency of a blizzard, you pay double in anxiety and discomfort. Call for the Heat Folks and your cares are over. Let the wind roar! Let the snow drift! Let the mercury break the bottom out of the thermometer! You are sittin' pretty—in solid comfort.

Call the *HEAT FOLKS*
for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee

Children's Photographs.

You should have a permanent record of the ever changing expressions of child-life — have their pictures made more often. Preserve the little smiles they have for you now—next year they may have grown out of them, anyway they will be different. Make an appointment to-day, for either in your own home, or at my studio. I make a specialty of child-photography.

BERTRAM F. HAWLEY.
Residence—Studio,
Dundas Street, West. 45-tf

Distinction

THERE is a distinction about a McCallum Memorial which is evident to every careful observer, because every McCallum monument is wrought by craftsmen of training.

Special designs and sketches made to suit individual tastes.

BOOKLETS ON REQUEST

The McCallum Granite Co., Limited

395-397 Princess Street,
Kingston, Ont.

Telephone 1931.

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts about your **Eyes**

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist

Dundas Street,
Napanee

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

MORNING SERVICE

Rev. S. W. Dyde, Principal of Queen's Theological College, will preach.

11.45 — Sunday School and Bible Classes.

Evening service withdrawn so that our people may attend the Anniversary Services at St. Andrews.

Monday 7.30 p.m.—Young People's League.

Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.

Hardwood Slabs.

Stove and furnace lengths, dry, sound and good size. WILFRED S. WILSON, opposite Post Office. 50-d

"The Doctor."

Reserve the dates, Nov. 26th and 27th, when this play will be given by the young people of Grace Church. Full particulars given later. 50-a

Bazaar and Luncheon.

The Ladies' Aid of Trinity United Church will hold their annual Bazaar and Luncheon on Friday, Nov. 27th. The sale of useful and fancy articles, home cooking, etc., will be held in the S. S. Room at 11 a.m. Luncheon will be served in the dining hall at noon. Tea at 5 p.m. Afternoon tea will also be served.

Poultry Days.

The following firms have written to say that their buyers will be present at Napanee Poultry Fair on December 2nd and 3rd:

M. B. Mills Co.
Henry Gatehouse & Son.
Harris-Abattoir Co., Ltd.
Whyte Packing Co., Ltd.
Swift Canadian Co., Ltd.
P. Poulin & Co., Ltd.

It is expected that the C. P. R. and other firms will also have representatives at the Fair.

Newspaper Advertising Pays.

A merchant made the statement recently that in a town of less than one thousand population he had sold groceries to the value of $234,642 during one year. To accomplish this he had used only one method—newspaper publicity. But he did this regularly and energetically and made his advertisemetns interesting. The result was the big turnover which he had enjoyed. This merchant freely acknowledged that it was newspaper advertising and service which counted in successful merchandising.

Obituary.

A gloom was cast over Roblin by the death of Mrs. Peter Hart, who died in Kingston General Hospital on Saturday, October 24th, whither she had been taken one week before for more careful medical attention. Everything that could be done to spare her to her family was done, but of no avail, and she died at noon on Saturday. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, and nine children, the oldest seventeen and the youngest three weeks old, also her father, Mr. Peter Pennell, and one brother, Ross, of Violet, Ont. Her funeral was held on Monday at the Holiness Movement church, which was crowded with sympathetic friends, showing the high esteem in which she was held.

The Late T. S. Henry.

Mr. Thomas S. Henry, one of the oldest residents of Napanee, passed away on Saturday at Rockwood Hospital, Kingston. The late Mr. Henry, was for a long number of years one of the prominent business men of Napanee. In company with his brother, the late Alex Henry, they published the Napanee Standard and other publications. When the publishing business was discontinued, Mr. T. S. Henry continued in the stationery and fancy goods business in the same stand and remained in the business up to a couple of years ago, when his physical health made it no longer possible for him to carry on. He was very ill for several months but recently recovered enough to be around, but his mind failed and he was sent to Rockwood hospital for treatment, where he passed away. The remains were brought to Napanee on Monday and taken to Riverside cemetery. Besides his widow, who is suffering with a broken hip in Toronto hospital, he leaves two daughters, Mrs. McIntyre, Toronto, and Mrs. Dr. R. C. Cartwright, Kingston.

Bailiff's Sale.

The undersigned has seized and will offer for sale, under Chattel Mortgage, on lot 2, in 6th con., Township of Richmond, on Thursday, Nov. 19th, 1925, at 1 p.m., the following chattels: The re- 1 bay horse, 8 years old; 1 bay mare, 8 years old; 1 bay horse, 6 years old; 1 black mare, colt, 3 years old; 8 milch cows, to freshen in December and January, 3 heifers, 2 years old; about 25 Leghorn hens, 1 Massey-Harris binder, in good shape, 1 Massey-Harris disc seeder, 1 Massey-Harris hay rake, 1 Cormick mower, 1 spring-tooth cultivator, 1 iron roller, 1 iron drag, 4 pieces, 1 National gang plow, 1 corn cultivator, 1 double spring wagon, 1 lumber wagon, 1 buggy, 1 manure spreader, 1 set of platform scales, 1 cutter, 1 set of heavy double harness, 1 set of single harness, all hay and straw, 1 silo of cedar, about 40 bushels, some corn stalks, 1 bin of buckwheat, about 40 bushels, 2 pitchforks, 1 manure fork, all whiffletrees and neckyokes, 1 hog rack, 2 chains, 1 hay rack. And all other articles too numerous to mention. At the same time and place there will be offered for sale all that part of Lot No. 3, in the 6th con. of the Township of Richmond, which lies north of the Salmon river, containing 144 acres more or less. Also a part of the front part of the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 7th con. of said Township. See posters and advertisement re sale of land. Terms of chattels: cash.

S. W. CLARK, Auctioneer. GEO. GREER, Bailiff.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)

DESERONTO, ONT.

Minister:
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church: Sunday School Rally Day service, 10.30 a.m.

Bethany Church—Sunday School 1.30 p.m.; Public service, 2.30 p.m.

Anderson Church—Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.; Public worship 7.30 p.m.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Cheese Board.

829 colored cheese were offered at the Saturday board, and all were sold at 21½c.

Auction Sale.

On Monday, Nov. 23rd, at 1 o'clock, S. W. Clark will sell for Mr. Clair Russell, on Lot 6, in the 9th con. of Richmond, 3 miles west of Selby, all of his farm stock and implements. See large bills for a complete list of articles. Usual terms.

Kaladar Hotel Burned.

On Saturday morning, at the hour of 1.30 a.m., fire broke out and completely destroyed the Latonia hotel at Kaladar. Mr. Walter Vilneff, proprietor, and family just escaped with their lives. So close was the fire that they only had time to escape in their night attire. The alarm was raised by Mr. Vilneff. So rapid was the fire that the large building was completely destroyed in an hour's time. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Found Dead in His Car.

Mr. William Edward (Teddy) Boyes, of Lachine, Que., was found dead in his car on the side of the road about three blocks from his home at Lachine on Saturday night. The remains were taken to the morgue and upon examination death was pronounced as due from acute indigestion. The late Mr. Boyes was born in Napanee fifty-eight years ago and was a resident here for years. He learned the telegraph business in the office of his brother, Mr. J. L. Boyes, afterwards going to Lachine in the employ of the Canadian National Railways. He leaves one son, Mr. Arthur Boyes, who resides in Montreal. The body will be brought to Napanee and the funeral held from the residence of his brother, Mr. J. L. Boyes, on Wednesday afternoon at 3.30.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR AND CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Church Woman's Guild of St. Mary Magdalene

will be held in the Town Hall Thursday afternoon and evening, Nov 19th, 1925.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY

Of buying appropriate gifts for Christmas. There will also be a table of COOKED FOOD AND CANDY. Afternoon tea will be served at 4 p.m. In the evening a good musical program will be furnished by Mrs. Patterson Powell. Come and bring your friends. Admission 35c. 50-b

Mr. Donald Scott, at Scott's Barber Shop, is the Government issuer of Licenses for Radios.

A number of Army Horse Blankets for sale.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

'Tis the Truth That Hurts.

Irate Subscriber—"Confound you stupid editors! Here at the wedding yesterday, instead of making me say I felt sure the bridegroom had 'many years of uninterrupted bliss' before him, you report it 'many years of uninterrupted bills!'"—Passing Show (London).

Keep Boot Buttons On.

Take a common shoe lace, make a hole in the kid of the boot large enough to take the eye of each button. Then pass the shoe lace, which should be new and strong, through the eyes of the buttons, fastening it at each end with as flat a knot as possible.

Lucky and Unlucky Days.

There is an old belief among the superstitious that a favor asked of any person on the fourteenth day of the month will be granted. The Chinese begin nothing on the seventh day of the month because it is supposed to be unlucky.

In Other Words, Concentrate.

The great secret of both health and successful industry is the absolute holding up of one's consciousness to the business and diversion of the hour—never permitting one to infringe in the least upon the other.—Sismondi.

A number of second-hand heating stoves and ranges for sale.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—The service will be withdrawn on account of St. Andrews' Anniversary.

11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.

7.00—Evening worship.
The pastor will preach.
Wednesday, 7.30—Mid-week session of the Church School. (Adult Section).

Monday, Nov. 16.—Dr. Bruce Taylor, of Queen's University, will address the Church School on "The History of Yacht Racing in Scotland."

Cement.

See us before buying.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FRED RUSSELL.

Dealer in HAY AND GRAIN

East Street, Napanee

'Phone 406

Here and There

Wishing farewell and bon voyage to the celebrated writer of the Scarlet Pimpernel, a bouquet of scarlet pimpernels was presented to Baroness Orczy, when she embarked with her husband, Mr. Montagu Barstow, on the SS. Montclare of the Canadian Pacific line, for England. The presentation was made on behalf of the company by Capt. Geo. Webster and President E. W. Beatty's card was attached. Baroness Orczy came out to Canada to assimilate local colour for a new book, which will be eagerly awaited here.

Motor tourists from the United States brought $150,000,000 in revenue to Canada in 1925, according to estimates of government officials. This sum is equal to a quarter of the value of the Dominion's wheat crop and approximates the value of the annual mining output of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia combined. More than 2,000,000 American automobiles, it is estimated, have crossed into Canada this fall. They carried in the neighbourhood of 9,000,000 persons, or a number equal to the total population of Canada.

C. B. Foster, passenger traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific, states that the success of the crop in the West this year will make money more free and is bound to stimulate travel between Canada and the Old Country. To handle the expected increased volume of traffic, his company, he states, will run special trains early in December connecting directly with the company's Atlantic liners, sailing from the winter port of Saint John, N.B. These liners sail on dates that are calculated to get passengers home to any point in the British Isles or the near continent in plenty of time for Christmas.

Taking the North American moose over to Europe with a view to acclimating it in Northern Europe is in part the aim of Heinrich Carl, Count Schimmelmann, one of the largest land owners in Denmark. The Count and Countess were taken to the Cains river district, where they spent three weeks. During this time they walked an average of fifteen miles a day for twenty days, covering three hundred miles on foot, not reckoning the distance they traversed in canoe. They went to the woods of Northern Quebec for another shot at the elusive moose before sailing for home on the Canadian Pacific liner Montnairn.

A recent epidemic of motor accidents, five of which occurred in one night, though luckily none of them proved to be fatal, elicited the following editorial comment from the Montreal Star. "That five drivers of automobiles should drive their cars into moving trains within a period of twenty-four hours in Canada would seem to indicate that carelessness is the main cause of accidents. The location of level crossings is either well-known or clearly indicated at a distance that gives even a fast driver ample time to stop. At many such crossings bells automatically ring as trains are approaching. At others, bar gates are let down. Some are open—these almost entirely in the country districts. But despite all safeguards, warnings, signals, and precautions, accidents continue to happen at level crossings with an alarming consistency. In some incidents, indeed, it almost looks as though the drivers were determined to defy all attempts to ensure caution." The paper calls for cancellation of driving license in cases like the above.

Manganese in Australia.

Manganese ore has been found in Australia upon the western fringe of the saline basin, known as Pernatti lagoon, situated about four miles northeast of Woocalla.

Walking on Springs.

Heels made chiefly of coiled springs covered with flexible leather are a Kansas inventor's footwear novelty.

Nation of Snuff Takers.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, though it shows a decline in the habit.

ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

"Neither let us tempt Christ, as some of them also tempted and were destroyed of serpents. Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured and were destroyed of the destroyer. Now all these things happened unto them for ensamples; and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come. Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed, lest he fall. There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man; but God is faithful who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will, with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it." ICor. 10: 9-13.

"Behold," she cried as kneeling there the flowers kissed her hand;
"I am the handmaid of the Lord, the King of every land!"
And so it was through all her life,
Just as it was that day:
She was the handmaid of the Lord, tho' hard and rough the way.

A BIBLE LOVER.

OLD MR. CARTER HELPED BY SIMPLE MIXTURE

"After taking Adlerika I feel better than for years. At my age (60) it is ideal—so different from other medicines." (signed) W. W. Carter. Adlerika is a simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., which removes GAS in ten minutes and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stops that full, bloated feeling. Brings out old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Excellent for chronic constipation. Wallace's Drug Store. 24-6m

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Big double show—two big features and a comedy.

Other Hollywood studios were threatened with having to close down while Colleen Moore was filming her latest First National picture, "SO BIG." The reason was that Colleen had corralled all of the available screen stars into her supporting cast.

Also another good feature.

Three popular stars of western pictures are seen in a single production in "THE BURNING TRAIL." They are William Desmond, who is featured in this production, Jack Daugherty, who is virile hero of the range, and Edmund Cobb, who has been featured in many photoplays.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Nancy Deaver, who plays the leading role opposite Buck Jones in "THE TRAIL RIDER," is a graduate of the stage. At the age of ten Nancy commenced her career back of the footlights as a dancer in a vaudeville company.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

One show only at 8 o'clock. The greatest dramatic spectacle of all the ages. Adolph Zukor, Jesse L. Lasky presents Cecil B. DeMille's in "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS." A story by Jeanie McPherson. From the splendors and orgies of The Pharaohs to the human and tragedy of this jazz mad age. A Paramount picture.

Admission: Children 35c., Adults 50c.

Special matinee Monday at 3 o'clock. Children 25c., Adults 35c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre

The Home of Good Photo Plays.

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office:
Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
Successors to Hambly & Ming.

A Savings Account is a Splendid Investment

AN absolutely safe investment rarely returns more than four or five per cent. And should it become necessary to realize cash promptly, a sacrifice of two or three per cent of the principal will probably be entailed.

To depositors in the Standard Bank of Canada is offered absolute safety with interest at three per cent.

And deposits may be withdrawn at a moment's notice, without sacrifice!

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA 500

Napanee Poultry Fair!

Wednesday and Thursday,

December 2nd-3rd, 1925

Bring your Dressed Poultry to the Fair with a reputation.

Buyers representing the large produce dealers will be present.

One firm says, "Your dates are better for dealers than previous years." 49-d

SAW LOGS!

Maple, Elm, Basswood, Red Cedar

Good Prices for Logs delivered at Napanee

GIBBARD FURNITURE SHOPS, LIMITED. 48-c

Save Money!

Make your own hard or soft soap by using waste fats and

GILLETT'S PURE FLAKE LYE

It costs less to make soap than to buy it.

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EVERY CAN

ALSO USE GILLETT'S LYE FOR ALL CLEANING DISINFECTING SPRAYING ETC.

When Sleep Will Not Come.

Don't hate the world and kick all night just because you don't happen to go to sleep. It dathages your own nervous system, and any tender regard in which your roommate may have held you. Anger eats up energy and is responsible for next morning's very unpleasant day-after feeling. The lack of sleep mattered not at all. If instead of thrashing about viciously you had curled up cozily and day-dreamed, your night might have been enlvaged, all might have been well.—Exchange.

The Earth's Crust.

Interesting facts concerning the earth's crust were disclosed by Col. Sir Sidney Burrard recently. "Isostasy" is the particular science which deals with the structure of the earth, and Sir Sidney told how all mountains and heights standing above the sea level are compensated by deficiencies of matter underlying them, below sea level, and that all oceans and surface hollows dipping below sea level are compensated by excesses of matter underlying them in the crust.

Preserving Spider Webs.

Naturalists employ an ingenious method in order to preserve the web of the spider. The webs are first sprayed with a thin solution of artists' shellac and then, if of the ordinary geometric form, they are pressed carefully against a glass plate, the supporting threads of the web being severed. After the shellac solution has dried the plates carrying the webs are stored in a cabinet for later use in scientific work.

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

The Organ of Sound.

The real hearing apparatus of all creatures is inside the skull, the part which we call "the ear" being merely an enlarged fold of skin which helps us to collect sounds. Birds and frogs have no outside ear. The hearing hole in birds, lizards and frogs is just a little behind each eye and not far from the corners of the mouth or beak. The frog has a middle ear, besides, so that sounds can be conducted to a special nerve, which is its real organ of hearing.

Oath No Light Matter in Siam.

The following Siamese oath reported by "The Office Dog," indicates that in Siam perjury is no light matter: "May the blood drop from my body; may my head break in two; may the crocodiles devour me; may I be compelled to carry water in wicker baskets to quench the flames of hell; may I suffer the most horrible tortures until my years are as many as the grains of sand by the sea, if I violate this my solemn oath."—World Outlook.

To Dream of a Parrot.

A parrot in one's dreams is a warning to watch out, for among your friends is some one not true to you. If the parrot is in a cage, it's a sign a secret of yours will be revealed by some one whom you trusted. But if you hear a parrot talk in your dreams, listen closely to it, for it is supposed that advice is often given in this way.—Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Gigantic New Zealand Trees.

The sizes reported in some New Zealand trees are astonishing. Each of two kauri trees from the vicinity of the Waipoua forest is stated to have yielded 205,788 feet of sawable timber, which is about twice the product of the largest known trees of California, and equivalent to the entire production of nearly three acres of good European forest.

Spaniard Is Wife's Master.

The legal position of a married woman in Spain is today so low that her husband has absolute control over her person and property, as in the middle ages. The wife cannot enter business without her husband's consent. He has the legal right to shut her up in a convent if she does wrong, and it is left to him to decide what constitutes wrong.

Gertrude had attended a funeral and had been much attracted by the beautiful hearse. Last Sunday she was in the yard playing when another hearse glided smoothly past the house. She ran into the house clapping her hands in an excited way and called to her father: "O, papa, come quick and see the nice graveyard machine."

Tops and Topspinning in China.

Some of the tops with which the Chinese amuse themselves are as large as barrels. It takes three men to spin one, and it gives off a sound that may be heard several hundred yards distant.—Baltimore American.

From the Billville Banner.

Whale meat has been recommended as a substitute for beef and bacon, but while we can catch whales all right, it's too big a job to tote 'em home."

Jud Tunkins.

"There are times," said Jud Tunkins, "when a man who poses as an optimist has to be a mighty good actor."

Banish All Vices.

What maintains one vice would bring up two children.—Benjamin Franklin.

Lapp Language Like Finnish.

The Lapp language resembles that of the Finnish people.

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jan-21

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Jas. Ed. Clark, Star and Durant Dealer

At CARD'S GARAGE, Napanee, Ont.

Feed Grinding

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Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

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Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer product, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Aspirin manufactured by the Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Penny as Financial Barometer.

The cent is the barometer of business, and it is interesting to note that during financial depression a large number of these coins accumulate in the treasury. Even a bit storm or a strike will cut down the number of pennies in circulation, for the penny-spending public is indoors or else forced to save for "rainy days" that threaten. It is a sign of prosperity when large numbers of pennies are in circulation.

Human Temperature.

According to the hour of the day, man's temperature varies. It is lowest at about 3:30 o'clock in the morning, when it averages 97 degrees Fahrenheit; from then it gradually rises until it reaches a maximum of between 98 and 99 degrees Fahrenheit at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, after which it falls. This is the temperature of the armpit, which is always slightly lower than that inside the body.

Accidental French.

An American lady in Paris wanted some water, but could not make the maid understand she wanted it hot. After several vain attempts, she complained in disgust: "Sho!" The maid brightened up suddenly, went off and returned with a pitcher of hot water. It was not until some time afterward that the lady learned from a friend that the girl had evidently mistaken "Sho!" for "chaud," which is the French for "hot."—Boston Transcript.

"Whence Victrola."

Emil Berliner invented the gramophone, which was manufactured by Victor Pyrkuffi of Camden, N. J., at a reorganization meeting of the company owning the patent, held in the office of Victor Franklin, the matter of finding a better name for the gramophone was discussed. The name of Victor Franklin on the door suggested the term Victrola, which was adopted.

Her Idea of It.

Myra had heard much about brotjer's being cross on account of cutting teeth, and appreciating the honor of being allowed to push his perambulator in front of the house she was quite prepared to answer an inquiring woman as to his crying, which she did thus: "Me thinks him's got a mad on, but maybe it's 'cause him's hatchin' teef."

Feet of Peacocks.

The ugliness of the peacock's feet is a matter of remark in classic literature. Reference is even made to it in fables. Which is illustrative of the ease with which mistaken ideas are circulated and maintained. For the fact is that the peacock's feet are not ugly at all. They are rather handsome than otherwise.

Juvenile Hermit.

Amos was a quiet, staid child, inclined to be too much by himself, his mother thought. Seeing him playing in the back yard alone, she asked him why he didn't go and play with some of the other boys occasionally. "Oh," replied the child, "they disturb my think. I like to be alone with me."

New Source of Platinum Supply.

In testing native ore for gold a California chemist, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, discovered that the ordinary gold treatment, with supplementary process, extracted platinum in the form of platinum black and in quantities up to several ounces to the ton.

Hibernating Animals' Vitality.

During the winter months the blood of all hibernating animals gets lower in temperature and the heart beats slower, and those are, the two chief reasons why they are able to get along without eating, for their store of vitality laid up during the summer is only slowly drawn upon.

A small Ad. in the "Want" column in the Napanee Express will bring results.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Innocent Man Sent to Jail for Crime Committed by "Double."

It is well known that various eminent persons possess "doubles," and this has occasionally given rise to amusing misunderstandings, says Answers. But sometimes the accident of looking like someone else may lead a man into rather a tight corner. Recent happenings have shown, for instance, that considerable annoyance and hardship may be caused by a chance resemblance to someone who is "wanted by the police."

One case in which an innocent man was sent to prison for crimes committed by a double occurred in 1867. The victim, a butler named Johnson, was arrested in London, and identified as a man who was "wanted" in connection with a series of burglaries. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. When he had served five years his double confessed, and Johnson was released.

More recently we had the sensational Beck case. Adolf Beck, the victim of this grave miscarriage of justice, was a Norwegian detective agent resident in London. He was twice convicted of frauds at the Central Criminal Court, and on the first occasion—in 1896—he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. While he was awaiting sentence on the second conviction, in 1904, the real author of the frauds was captured.

The whole trouble arose out of the fact that Beck bore a striking resemblance to a man calling himself "John Smith," who was convicted of fraud in 1877. Later a series of similar frauds took place, and some of the victims identified Mr. Beck as the man who had defrauded them. Other witnesses declared that Mr. Beck was the man Smith, and the Norwegian was found guilty and sentenced.

Though the Home Office afterwards obtained evidence that Beck and Smith were not the same person, Beck was still believed guilty. It was not until Smith's arrest in 1904, when Beck was awaiting sentence on his second conviction, that the authorities realized that a terrible mistake had been made. Beck then received a "free pardon" in respect of the two convictions, and was offered a grant of £2,000. He refused this grant and demanded an inquiry, which found that there had been "a deplorable failure of justice."

In another case, a barber's apprentice named Mall was charged with theft, and identified as the guilty person. He proved his innocence by establishing one of the most remarkable alibis on record. It was proved that, at the time the theft of which he was accused was committed, Mall was in the dock at the Old Bailey charged with another offence. He had been innocent of this crime also, and owed his arrest on both occasions to the fact that he was the double of a notorious thief.

BORAX.

It Is Used in the Works, in the Shop, and In the Home.

Those people who use "borax," a popular white trade substance, make up a strange medley, which includes doctors, ice-cream merchants, engineers, wholesale butchers, pottery makers, and linen starchers.

The engineer, for instance, likes borax, because, when he places it on metal and heats it with a soldering iron it will remove all tarnish and grease and thus make soldering or brazing two metals together an easy task.

Most doctors value borax for its mildly astringent qualities, which make it particularly suitable for the treatment of throat troubles.

A good prescription for cases of sore throat in children and adults is a gargle made with a solution of half a pint of water and one teaspoonful of borax, added to a teaspoonful of glycerine or honey. Borax has a peculiarly fresh taste, and for this reason it makes an agreeable mouthwash when added to hot water.

A member of the borax family, boric acid, is also highly regarded by mothers and doctors as a mild antiseptic, suitable for dressing wounds and abrasions.

The ice-cream man, like others with food to keep, uses both borax and its sister boric acid.

Great masses of crystallized borax, four use without purification, comfrom the bed of Borax Lake, in California, where crystals as long as seven inches and weighing as much as a pound have been found. Primitive borax is also widely distributed in Tibet, Canada, and Peru.

AN ELUSIVE CRIMINAL.

"Fence" Usually Has a Long Run Before He Is Detected.

In discussing the difficulties of bringing to justice receivers of stolen property, a writer in a London paper says that there are 27 men in the metropolitan police area of London who are known to be professional "fences." Yet the convictions obtained against receivers do not average more than one in every two years.

No class of criminal is more difficult to bring to book than the "fence." He is usually a rich man surrounded by well-paid spies, who seem able to supply him with particulars of any move in his direction contemplated by the police. He is a man of brains, cunning, and camouflage, and the last person in the world one would suspect of being a troublesome criminal.

The "fence" usually has a long run before he is detected. Joseph Betts, one of the most notorious receivers in Europe, who was recently sentenced to five years' penal servitude for receiving the proceeds of the numerous "cat" burglaries in London, bedwinked the authorities for nearly seven years.

Amongst "fences" Betts held a unique position. He started his career by buying a brooch for five shillings and sixpence. In all it is estimated that a million and a quarter dollars' worth of stolen property passed through his hands. And he worked up this vast connection by paying a higher price for stolen goods than any other receiver in the kingdom.

His last visit to a police station in the custody of detectives was his first as well.

Few would have suspected a quiet-looking man who daily walked the streets of a certain London suburb ringing a bell and selling muffins at three a penny—apparently a hard-working individual who found difficulty in making ends meet—of being a notorious "fence," fabulously rich, and secretly owning property all over the country.

Such a man, however, was arrested some years ago, after he had been shadowed by the police for months, and sentenced to many years' penal servitude. He rented a mansion not far out of London, which had once been occupied by a artist of world renown. Only a couple of rooms were furnished and the place was looked after by a trusted caretaker.

The rent and rates were paid regularly, but no one could get an order to look over the place. The reason was disclosed at the trial of the muffin man, when it was stated that the mansion was stocked with stolen property representing a huge fortune. Valuables which had been stolen from practically all over Great Britain were found.

After being bought from the thieves, they had been conveyed to their new hiding-place through an underground tunnel. If the "fence" wanted to dispose of diamond or jewels worth several thousand dollars, he took them away from the mansion concealed under his muffins.

In the East End of London some years ago the police suspected a foreigner, named Milkenstein, of being a receiver of stolen property on a big scale. But he was so cunning that they could not prove anything against him. By trade he was a hardware milkman, and early any morning he could be seen driving from the station with his milk churns on his cart.

One morning three men in a ramshackle automobile crashed into him in Stepney. His cart was smashed up and the milk cans overturned. And at the bottom of one of them reposed stolen jewels worth several thousands of dollars.

The man in the motor-car were detectives; the "accident" had been arranged, and Milkenstein was given a term of five years' penal servitude for the milkman receiver.

A Baby Colony, But Very Rich.

The Orange Free State is one of the "babies" of the British Empire. It became definitely British only in 1900.

At this place you may see the "shining stones," as the Bushmen call the diamonds, dug out of the earth, washed, sorted, and finally weighed.

The tunnels in the mines are lighted by electricity and ventilated by compressed air, while the machinery is some of the costliest in the world.

The temptation among the workers to steal a diamond is great, yet few thefts occur.

Even if a native did steal a stone it would be of no use to him. He cannot sell it, for dispose of it easily, for all diamond dealers must be registered and licensed, and no black man dared to offer for sale a precious stone to a reputable white man.

Not only has the Orange Free State its mineral wealth. It possesses also some ten million sheep, one and a half million cattle, half a million Angora goats, a quarter of a million horses, and also over ten thousand ostriches.

Still Rules the Waves.

Britain continues to be the maritime shipper of the world and her flag the most frequent on the seven seas. The world's ocean shipping tonnage is greater to-day by nearly 40 per cent than was its pre-world war total. The latest addition of Lloyd's Shipping Register gives the present total tonnage of vessels over 100 tons at 58,785,000, as against a total of 42,514,000 in 1914. Britain retains leading place, with the United States second, Japan third, France fourth and Germany fifth. Germany ranked second in the pre-war comparison of 1914, and has failed to retrieve the ground lost, whereas the countries whose shipping was harried by her submarines have managed to repair their losses in shorter time than seemed possible during the tense war days when the weekly reports of merchant ships wiped out ever a thousand added to every allied capital and port.

Veterans On the Land.

More than 30,000 veterans have been established on farms in Canada.

Where Women Equal Men.

In Italy women teachers, school inspectors and employees in the administration of antiquities and fine arts receive the same pay as their male colleagues.

"Safety First" Better Known.

Today "safety first" is one of the most common expressions in the English language. Every one knows what it means and the principles it stands for.

Buy and eat Ontario Apples

The one fruit everybody likes and which is good for everybody. Eat them at any time of day. Cook or bake them 200 different ways. Lay in a supply for winter now. Buy from a grower or dealer.

The Hon. John S. Martin, B.A., Minister

Ontario Department of Agriculture 10

MAKING LOVE IN BIRDLAND.

Human Touches to Be Seen In the Courtship of Birds.

Some hen birds choose their mates by a display of color; some by the beauty of their song. But the majority will willingly mate up with the bird which, in a desperate encounter, has vanquished many rivals.

There are many human touches to be seen in the courtship of birds, and I have often thought when watching them that there is very little difference between their world and ours.

In a beautiful country lane I saw the butcher bird courting the brown mate he wanted for a wife. She was preening herself on a high branch, and he—a handsome male—showed off his fine feathers. His wings were partly open, his long tail spread, and he bowed before her, trying his best to prove that he was quite the finest bird in the whole of birdland. But no notice did she take of this persistent wooer.

After ten minutes he thought it was time to do something else, so he left the branch, flew upwards, and snapped up a large bee. Now gliding gracefully, he landed on the branch before her, bowed in courtly manner, and offered her the gift.

She took it, crushed it in her beak, held it under one foot, extracted the sting, and swallowed it. Then, without even a note of thanks, she went on with her toilet. And so the scene went her husband also seemed to take little notice of this swain, I believe she had an eye for beauty and all the time meant to accept him, for a few days later I wandered down the same lane, found the birds were building their nest, and eventually saw her sitting on five eggs, with her mate keeping guard above.

The chaffinch will stand little homage from the bird he has chosen for a mate. He will certainly show off his fine feathers before her, and has, like maidens the world over, will pretend to take no notice at first.

After a short display he just goes for her and with beak and wings tries to show her that he intends to be master. It sometimes takes this birdland chick several days to get into her understand that he intends her to accept him. When he has won her in this rough but very effective manner, and after that he can be the most devoted of husbands.

One of the most beautiful displays made by any of our British birds in the courting season is that of the ruff. Several of these gay birds will meet on a hillock, and there they will have a miniature battle. But it is a harmless one. The birds will puff out the frills around their necks, spread their tails like a fan, raise their wings above their heads, dart at one another, and jump and dance around; but when it comes to actual blows, very little damage is done.

The females, called reeves, will often watch these displays, and when a bird thinks he has vanquished a rival he makes up to a hen. If she approves of him, they walk off together.

There is one instance among British birds where the female has asserted her rights. She is the "new woman" of birdland. She has discarded the old-fashioned method of being courted by, and fights another hen for the possession of a male. This bird, a rare one, called the red-necked phalarope, will have a desperate encounter with another of her species on the water of a Highland loch. When she has vanquished all rivals she take her mate off, and he finds that his first duty is to build a nest.

This done, she lays the eggs, and his second task is to sit upon them for a fortnight, while his up-to-date wife has a good time on the loch with her female friends. Then when the young appear it is he who looks after them; but no doubt at the end of the summer he is proud of the family he has reared, although we can truthfully say that he is the most "henpecked" male in the whole of birdland.

Valuable Fat in Alligator Pear.

Among the fruits used for food, the alligator pear is remarkable for its large proportion of fat, which runs as high as 20 per cent, or about the same as that of common cream, states an article in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It has been found that the human system assimilates this fat very readily up to as great a quantity as four and a half ounces a day.

Grades of Witches.

In the olden times there were three classes of witches. The black witch was a harmful affair, and the white witch was a helpful spirit. Then there was the gray witch who was sometimes harmful and sometimes helpful. Indictments against persons accused of witchcraft had to state the complexion of the spirit that bewitched.

Drink Water When Tired.

Dr. Eliza B. Mosher of Brooklyn urged the members of the Women's Medical society of New York state to drink a glass of water at 10 a. m. and again at 3, 4 and 5 p. m. This, she told them, would dilute the products of fatigue which were entering the blood and causing that tired feeling.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint John Platt-Williams, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Picton, Ontario, this 14th day of October, 1925.

EDWARD JAMES SEXSMITH,
Candidate for Lennox-Prince Edward.

47-e

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT

Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

To Milton Storms,

Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Lennox-Prince Edward.

Take notice that I have appointed and do hereby appoint R. Edward Wright, in the County of Lennox-Prince Edward, County Treasurer, my Official Agent, under Section 78 of the "Dominion Election Act," and his Post Office address is Picton, Ontario, and all accounts for election expenses must be sent to him for settlement and payment.

Dated at Picton, Ontario, this 14th day of October, 1925.

JOHN HUBBS,
Candidate for Lennox-Prince Edward.

47-e

WHAT IS A BLOATER.

The Difference Between a "Bloater" and a "Kipper."

People who know quite a lot might find themselves in difficulty were they called on to explain why a herring, after one treatment, should be called a "bloater" and, after another, a "kipper."

Originally, to call anything "bloated" conveyed that it had been soaked. A herring, before being cured, or smoked, has first to be thoroughly soaked, and thus—using the word as originally spelled—it was "blowted." Thenes was coined the name "bloater"—a term which not only indicated what treatment the fish had undergone, but was also a handy way of distinguishing between ordinary fresh herrings and those that had been cured.

The term "kipper" has a very curious history. It comes from the Dutch, and was applied as "kip," to the sort of beak which the male salmon grows during the spawning season. This beak prevents him feeding properly, and thus he gets out of condition and unpalatable. But it was discovered that such a salmon, if split open and smoked, could be eaten.

Later, fresh herrings, in glut times, were treated in the same way—split and salt-smoked—and they were then called "kippers"—presumably as a compliment to the salmon, whose "kip" had first suggested the process of splitting fish and curing them.—Answers.

Louisiana Purchase.

The Louisiana territory was purchased from France by the United States in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000. This territory was more than 900,000 square miles in area. It included Louisiana and the greater part of the territory from the Mississippi to the Rockies and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada.

A Matter of Judgment.

Wife (angrily)—"Do you think your judgment is as good as mine?"

Husband (cynically): "Oh, no, my dear! Our choice of partners for life shows that my judgment is not to be compared with yours!"

Dangerous Alarm Clock.

To prevent oversleeping, and thus risking the loss of their employment, the mail carriers of Morocco resort to a unique and perilous scheme. They tie a string to one foot, and, as they know how long a yard or two will burn, they regulate the length of the string by the time they have to sleep. They light the string, which burns slowly, and, when the fire comes to their foot, they are painfully reminded that it is time to arise.

Cost of a Pound of Honey.

Few of us realize what a pound of honey means to the bees who produce it. To make a pound of clover honey, bees must take the nectar of 62,000 clover blossoms; and to do this requires 2,750,000 visits to the blossoms by the bees. In other words, in order to collect enough nectar to make one pound of honey, a bee must go from hive to flower and back again 2,750,000 times.

The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

Copyright by Edwin Balmer

They recognized the priest by his dress and came toward him at once.

"Mr. Sherrill?" Father Perron inquired.

Sherrill assented, taking the priest's hand and introducing his daughter.

"I am glad to see you safe, Mr. Stafford." The priest had turned to Alan. "We have thanks to offer up for that, you and I!"

"I am his son, then! I thought that must be so."

Alan trembled at the priest's sign of confirmation. There was no shock of surprise in this; he had suspected ever since August, when Captain Stafford's watch and the wedding ring had so strangely come to Constance, that he might be Stafford's son. He looked at Constance, as they followed the priest to the motor which was waiting to take them to the house of old Father Benitot, whose guest Father Perron was; she was very quiet. What would that grave statement which Father Perron was to make to them mean to him—to Alan? Would further knowledge about that father whom he had not known, but whose blood was his and whose name he now must bear, bring pride or shame to him?

A bell was tolling somewhere, as they followed the priest into Father Benitot's small, bare room which had been prepared for their interview. Father Perron went to a desk and took therefrom some notes which he had made.

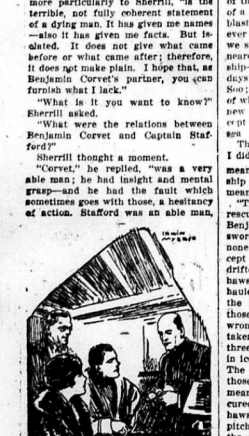
"What I have," he said, speaking more particularly to Sherrill, "is the terrible, not fully coherent statement of a dying man. It has given me names —also it has given me facts. But isolated. It does not give what came before or what came after; therefore, it does not make plain. I hope that, as Benjamin Corvet's partner, you can furnish what I lack."

"What is it you want to know?" Sherrill asked.

"What were the relations between Benjamin Corvet and Captain Stafford?"

Sherrill thought a moment.

"Corvet," he replied, "was a very able man; he had insight and mental grasp—and he had the fault which sometimes goes with those, a hesitancy of action. Stafford was an able man,



Father Perron Went to a Desk and Took Therefrom Some Notes Which He Had Made.

too, considerably younger than Corvet. Twenty years ago, when the conflict of competing interests was at its height, Corvet was the head of one line, Stafford was head of another, and the two lines had very much the same connections and competed for the same cargoes."

"I begin to see!" Father Perron exclaimed. "Please go on."

"In the early nineties both lines still were young; Stafford had, I believe, two ships; Corvet had three."

"So few? Yes; it grows plainer!"

"In 1894, Stafford managed a stroke which, if fate had not interposed, must have assured the ultimate extinction of Corvet's line or its absorption into Stafford's. Stafford gained as his partner Franklin Ramsdell, a wealthy man whom he had convinced that the lake traffic offered chances of great profit; and this connection supplied him with the capital whose lack had been hampering him, as it was still hampering Corvet. The new firm—Stafford-Ramsdell—projected the construction, with Ramsdell's money, of a number of great steel freighters. The first of these—the Miwaka, a test ship—the experience was to guide them in the construction of the rest—was launched in the fall of 1895, and was lost on its maiden trip with both Stafford and Ramsdell aboard. The Stafford and Ramsdell interests could not survive the death of both owners and disappeared from the lakes. Is this what you wanted to know?"

The priest nodded. Alan leaned tensely forward, watching; what he had heard seemed to have increased and deepened the priest's feeling over what he had to tell and to have aided his comprehension of it.

"His name was Caleb Stafford." Father Perron began. "(This is what Benjamin Corvet told to me when he was dying under the wreckage on the ferry.) He was as fair and able a man as the lakes ever knew. I had

WRIGLEY'S AFTER EVERY MEAL

THE FLAVOR LASTS

Probably one reason for the popularity of WRIGLEY'S is that it lasts so long and returns such great dividends for so small an outlay. Sweet, clean, breath sweet, appetite keen, digestion good.

Fresh and still-flavored always in its wax-wrapped package.

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT

my will of most men in the lake trade in those days; but I could not have my will of him. With all the lakes to carry, Alan leaned forward a little and then, with an effort, sat straight. Constance turned and gazed at him; but he dared not look at her. He felt her hand warm upon his arm, rested there a moment and moved away.

"There was a third man in the wheelhouse when these things were spoken," Father Perron said, "the mate of the ship which had been laid up at Manistique."

"Henry Spearman," Sherrill supplied.

"That is the name. Benjamin Corvet said to me, and I let him go—not knowing. He came back and looked at me once more, and went again to the stern; Stafford had been watching him as well as I, and sprang away from me now and scrambled for the stern. The tug leaped suddenly; there was no longer any tow holding it back, for the hawser had parted; and I knew, Father, the reason was that Spearman had cut it!

"I rang for the engine to be slowed, and I left the wheel and went aft; some struggle was going on at the stern of the tug; a flash of fire, and there was the cracking of a shot. Suddenly all was light about me as, aware of the breaking of the hawser and alarmed by the shot, the searchlight of the Miwaka turned upon the tug. Out of the hawser was still upon the tug, and Spearman had been trying to clear this when Stafford attacked him; they fought, and Stafford struck Spearman down. He turned and cried out against me—accusing me of having ordered Spearman to cut the line. He held up the cut end toward the hull of the Miwaka and cried out to him and showed by pointing that it had been cut. Blood was running from the hand with which he pointed, for he had been struck by Spearman; and now again and a second and a third time, from where he lay upon the deck, Spearman fired. The second of those shots killed the engineer, who had rushed out where I was on the deck; the third shot went through Stafford's head. The Miwaka was drifting down upon the reef; her whistle sounded again and again the four long blasts. The crew, who had followed the engineer up from below, fawned on me! I was safe for all him, he said; I could trust Luke—Luke would not tell! He too thought I had ordered the doing of this thing.

"From the Miwaka, Ramsdell yelled curses at me, threatening me for what he thought that I had done! I looked at Spearman as he got up from the deck, and I read the thought that had been in him; he had believed that he could cut the hawser in the dark, none seeing, and that our word that it had been broken would have as much strength as any accusation Stafford could make. He had known that to share a secret such as that with me would "make" him on the lakes; for the loss of the Miwaka would cripple Stafford and Ramsdell and strengthen Corvet; and he could make me share with him whatever I made. But Stafford had surprised him at the hawser and had seen.

"I moved to denounce him, Father, as I realized this; I moved—and stopped. He had made himself safe against accusation by me! None—none ever would believe that he had done this except by my order, if he should claim that. He had known that to share a secret such as that with me would "make" him on the lakes; for the loss of the Miwaka would cripple Stafford and Ramsdell and strengthen Corvet; and he could make me share with him whatever I made. But Stafford had surprised him at the hawser and had seen.

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"So long as one lived among those on the Miwaka who had seen what was done, I knew I would be hanged if what I would have saved them if I could. But, in my comprehension of what this meant, I only stared at Stafford where he lay and then at Spearman, and I let him get control of the tug. The tug, whose wheel I had lashed, heading her into the waves, had been moving slowly. Spearman pushed me aside and went to the wheelhouse; he sent Luke to the engine, and from that moment Luke was his. He turned the tug about to where we still saw the lights of the Miwaka. The steamer had struck upon the reef; she hung there for a time; and Spearman, who had the wheel and Luke, at his orders, was at the engine—held the tug off and we beat slowly to and fro until the Miwaka slipped off and sank. Some had gone with her, no doubt; but two boats had got off, carrying lights. They saw the tug approaching and cried out and stretched their hands to us; but Spearman stopped the tug. They could have got us then, but when they got near, Spearman moved the tug away from them, and then again stopped. They cried out again and rowed toward us; again he moved the tug away, and then they understood and stopped rowing and cried curses at us. One boat soon drifted far away; we knew of its capsizing by the extinguishing of its light. The other capsized near to where we were. Those in it who had no lifebelts and could not swim, sank first. Some could swim and, for a while they fought the waves."

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING

Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Verdun, Montreal, Quebec.—"I am one of thousands who have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have great faith in it. I can safely say it has relieved my troubles and I shall never be without a bottle of it in my house. Since my last baby was born I suffered from pains and backache and would feel so tired I could not do anything in my home. Since I have been taking Vegetable Compound and Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine I feel so different. I recommend it to all my friends and hope it will cure other women who are suffering from the troubles I had."—Mrs. Thos. H. Gardner, 821 Evelyn Street, Verdun, Montreal, Quebec.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a dependable medicine for the new mother. It is prepared from roots and herbs, contains no harmful drugs and can be taken by the nursing mother.

Its worth in restoring the mother to normal health and strength is told again and again in just such letters as Mrs. Gardner writes.

A recent canvass of women users of the Vegetable Compound shows that 98 out of every 100 women taking the medicine are benefited by it. They write and tell us so. Such evidence entitles us to call it a dependable medicine for women. It is for sale by druggists everywhere.

Alan; as he listened, ceased consciously to separate the priest's voice from the sensations running through him. His father was Stafford, dying at Corvet's feet while Corvet watched the death of the crew of the Miwaka; Alan himself, a child, was floating with a lifebelt among those struggling in the water whom Spearman and Corvet were watching. Stafford, now, was it that which now had come to him? No; rather it was a realization of all the truths which the priest's words were bringing together and arranging rightly for him.

Alan's father died in the morning. All day they stayed out in the storm, avoiding vessels. They dared not run for port, he knew, could not—not that of the engineer, because, if found, the bullet holes would have aroused inquiry. When night came again, they had taken the two ashore at some wild spot and buried them; to make identification harder, they had taken the things that they had with them and buried them somewhere else. The child—Alan—Corvet had snuggled close to and now away; he had told Spearman later that the child had died.

"Peace—rest!" Father Perron said in a deep voice. "Peace to the dead!" But for the living there had been no peace. Spearman had forced Corvet to make him his partner; Corvet had tried to take up his life again, but had not been able. His wife, Alan knew, that something was wrong with him, had learned enough so that she had left him. Luke had come and come and come again for blackmail, and Corvet had paid him. Corvet grew nervous, and in addition attempted on a large scale. During the next five years, however, the Canadian Government are moving no fewer than ten thousand bison from the natural park at Wainwright, Alberta, which has been a buffalo sanctuary for some years, to the Wood Buffalo Reserve, near Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories. The total journey is between six and seven hundred miles.

Two thousand bison are to be shipped north every month, and the first consignment recently arrived safely at their new home. The bison sent were all yearlings or two-year-olds, and exciting scenes were witnessed as they were rounded up by cowboys and loaded into great freight cars, each containing about thirty animals, and labelled: "Don't touch the buffalo." These cars took the bison about half-way to the reserve; the remaining 250 miles, for which they travelled in specially prepared boats.

When the bison were liberated after their long journey they made a grand stampede for the edge of the woods, and were lost to sight almost in a moment.

The move has been made necessary by the increase in the Wainwright herd, which is growing too large for the park. So a new home had to be found for some of the bison. Their 10,000 square miles reserve of the wood buffalo, who number only 2,000, seemed the natural place.

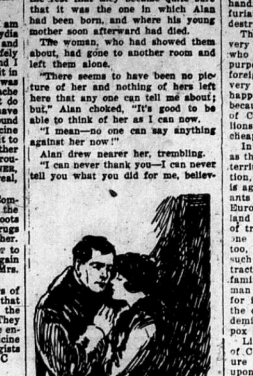
As the Wainwright bison are of the plains variety, which is smaller and more slightly built than the wood buffalo, doubts have been expressed as to whether they may not find life in the north too strenuous. They will have wolves to fight, and if they do not remember the tactics of their ancestors, who met the wolves with a ring of lowered heads and threatening horns, in the centre of which the cows and calves found safety, it may go hard with them. But the authorities are hoping for the best.

Whatever is the result of the move, the previous experiments in bison protection have justified themselves, and these great beasts, which were in danger of extinction at the beginning of this century, are now saved. Similarly, they are again beginning to flourish in the United States, where a policy of reserves akin to that followed in Canada has been in force for some years.

In the protection of wild life, indeed, the two countries sometimes work together, and an agreement between them whereby migratory birds are protected in both countries during the breeding season, and bird sanctuaries have been established on either side of the frontier.

"Gateway to India."

This stately building is built on the site where King George and Queen Mary landed in 1911, was officially opened by the Viceroy of India, and is an edifice, constructed of local stone, which, as Bombay Harbor, and consists of a central domed hall with two lofty wings flanked on either side by smaller halls. The building can accommodate 460 people and is sufficiently large for all ceremonial occasions of landing and departure.



"Constance!" He Caught Her. She Let Him Hold Her.

ing in—her and in me, no matter how things looked. And then, coming up here as you did—for me!"

"Yes, it was for you. Alan!"

"Constance!"—He caught her. She let him hold her.

The woman was returning to them now and, perhaps, it was as well for not yet, he knew, could he ask her all that he wished; what had happened was too recent yet for that. But to him, Spearman—half mad and fleeing from the haunts of men—was beginning to be like one who had never been; and he knew she shared this feeling. The light in her deep eyes was telling him already what her answer to him would be; and life stretched forth before him full of love and happiness and hope.

[THE END.]

ORDERS TO QUIT.

Ten Thousand Bison Are Being Moved 700 Miles.

The transport of wild animals is always difficult and sometimes dangerous, and is rarely attempted on a large scale. During the next five years, however, the Canadian Government are moving no fewer than ten thousand bison from the natural park at Wainwright, Alberta, which has been a buffalo sanctuary for some years, to the Wood Buffalo Reserve, near Fort Smith, in the Northwest Territories. The total journey is between six and seven hundred miles.

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Big Facts About Little Things.

Everywhere you go you see people smoking, but few smokers ever give a thought to the actual amount of the weed consumed day by day. So far as can be ascertained, the daily ration of tobacco for the people of the British Isles is rather over 130 tons.

Think of twenty-two five-ton lorries, each loaded to its utmost capacity, and this may give you some idea of the daily consumption of only this one single commodity. About two-thirds of the total is smoked in the shape of cigarettes.

Cigarettes make us think of matches, and though matches cost three times what they did in 1914, the consumption is enormous. It is reckoned at well over two hundred millions a day. But when you remember that a pipe smoker often uses six matches to one pipeful of tobacco you begin to understand how the matches go.

The head of a stocking-making factory, speaking to his hands, told them that every week there were lost or broken in the factory 11,760 needles, worth about a farthing a piece. The number of needles and pins used in a country like England is almost beyond calculation.

Another article of which the consumption is almost incredible is the hairpin. In spite of the number of ladies who have bobbed their hair, the hairpin factories seem as busy as ever. Some years ago the Strand Magazine published a photograph showing a pile of hairpins picked up by six people during a five-mile walk. They numbered 327.

String is one of those common things of which the consumption is almost incredible. The Post Office alone uses enough yearly to tie London to New York. Then think of the thousands of warehouses and shops where busy fingers are tying up parcels all day long. We shall be well within limits if we say that the consumption of string in the British Isles is a thousand miles a day.

Trains Rank Infidelity.

Presiding at a meeting held at Waddington, near Clitheroe, Mr. G. Hindle, of Wiltshire, quoted a passage from a Wesleyan rule-book of about a hundred years ago, reading:

"You are welcome to the use of the schools and chapels for all proper questions in. But such things as railway roads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them, and if God had designed His intelligent creatures to travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by coach and it would have been foretold by His holy prophets. These are the devices of Satan to lead immortal souls to hell.—Manchester Guardian.

First Dissenting Chapel.

The first Dissenting chapel of "meeting-house" in England was at Wandsworth, Surrey. It was opened as a place of worship on November 20th, 1672.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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HOME OF LEVIATHANS

BRITAIN'S GREATEST PASSENGER PORT.

Southampton Has Enjoyed Prosperity Since the Days of the Saxons—More Than 3,500 Vessels Use Port Yearly—Ancient Memories.

Southampton is a versatile town. The fact is illustrated by her main thoroughfare, which successively displays itself as High Street, Above Bar Street, London Road, the Avenue, and The Common, says a writer in Tit-Bits.

The High Street, with its glazed tongues and plated biscuit tins, is typical of a provincial town; London Road seems rich in gasoline tanks; there are "desirable residences on The Avenue; the Common, with its glorious parks and lakes, was a welcome rest-camp during the war; while Above Bar Street upholds the ancient note of the town against the aggressions of transpontine traffic.

Elsewhere there is a Canute Street, testifying to the tradition that the tides were here defied by his Danish Majesty. If so, he received special assurance, as Southampton water possesses the phenomenon of double tides, which prolong high water for two hours.

Southampton has enjoyed prosperity from very early times, certainly from the days of the Saxons, and soon after the Conquest she was carrying on considerable traffic with Venice and Bordeaux.

Once upon a time she was suddenly attacked by pirates on a Sunday when everybody was in church, and the whole town was plundered and burnt. Here Crusaders embarked under Richard Lion-heart, and later on the armies of the Edwards sailed to conquer France at Agincourt; later still, the Pilgrim Fathers are said to have set out from here in the Mayflower on their famous expedition to North America.

But to-day Southampton is noted for its hospitality to vessels of a very different size. The largest graving dock in the world, a remarkable closed dock, five dry docks, and two tidal basins provide anchorage for the biggest leviathans afloat.

Even the Majestic, the largest liner in the world, finds accommodation in these vast land-locked harbors, and a picture may be seen of the Olympic, Majestic, Mauretania, and Berengaria all berthed at close quarters.

More than 3,200 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 5½ millions, use the port yearly; and since Southampton is constantly projecting some extension to her dockyards, it seems more than probable that the tonnage will go on increasing. The port was particularly useful during the war, when more than seven million men passed through.

The charm of the town lies in the proximity of water and trees and ancient memories. For long stretches there remains a background of old walls which ruined towers and massive archways. Among these, the most remarkable are the Norman Vault, the Arundel Tower, and the old Wool House, which dates from 1417.

At the back stands Tudor House, with its wooden gables, once a residence of Henry VIII., now a museum. Stepping out from the modern Esplanade, at the West Gate, we suddenly find ourselves in a thoroughly old town with narrow streets and crowded courts almost suggestive of East London of the Middle Ages.

Nor has God's House, near the South Gate Tower, changed much since it was founded as an almshouse in the twelfth century, though its old chapel has been transformed into a wrought church. On the way over Cobden Bridge to a Roman fortress are the remains of the Priory of St. Denys, dedicated in 1124 to Dionysius, one of St. Paul's converts at Athens.

Of the many lovely parks, one has a memorial to Gen. Gordon, who lived in the neighborhood. Another celebrates the engine-room staff of the Titanic, which sailed from Southampton; and another is named after Isaac Watts, the hymnologist of little busy bees.

It is strange that Southampton has not found more acceptance as a residential and tourist centre. She thrusts her conveniences upon arrivals fresh from all parts of the world, and the first glimpses of Southern England are perhaps more alluring than elsewhere.

The Isle of Wight is within easy access and shelters it from stormy blasts, while the New Forest is full of surprises, plunging us into an atmosphere of archery and woodcraft and outlawry. Here at the Verderers' Hall we have known William Rufus' stirrup, which was used for measuring dogs; those small enough to pass through it were exempt from "expeditation," or removal of the middle claw to prevent poaching.

The stone where Rufus was shot is probably no less and no more authentic. Robert Browning's deer have now disappeared from this royal hunting demesne, but we may still find numbers of hogs and sturdy little horses which have acquired worldwide renown.

Among literary associations is a tablet in Pentridge Church, commemorating Robert Browning's footman and butler, who died in 1746, "the first known forefather of the poet," with a quotation from "Pippa Passes": "All service ranks the same with God."

Beaulieu Abbey, still older than Netley, possessed the privilege of sanctuary until the Reformation, and sheltered Perkin Warbeck as well as various royal refugees. Now the Abbot's House has become the abode of Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

Daily Thought.

As turning the logs will make a dull fire burn, so changes of studies, a dull brain.—Longfellow.

Eagles Fly High.

Eagles have been known to fly to a height of 6,000 feet.

Optimistic Thought.

Rule your temper and temper your tongue.

Beautiful Land of Alsace.

This land of Alsace is in many respects the most beautiful that I have ever seen. Strung along the horizon, the mentinels wrapped in mantles of green, the peaks of the Vosges loom against the sky. On the slopes of the ridges, massed in their black battalions, stand forests of spruce and pine. Through peaceful valleys silver streams meander leisurely, and in the meadows which border them cattle stand knee deep amid the lush green grass. The villages, their tortuous cobble paved streets, lined on either side by dim arcades, and the old, old houses, with their turrets and balconies and steep pitched pottery roofs, give you the feeling that they are not real, but that they are scenery on a stage, and this illusion is heightened by the men in their jaunty berets and wooden sabots, and the women with huge black silk bonnets accentuate the freshness of their complexions. It is at once a region of ruggedness and majesty and grandeur, of quietness and simplicity and charm.—F. Alexander Powell

Japan's Dragon Lamps.

Japan abounds with sacred places—Shintoist and Buddhist—formerly reputed for the appearance of the so called "dragon's lamp." This is a mysterious light that comes out of a pond, lake or sea and alights on a certain tree, mostly on a pine, at night. It was held that the light was dedicated by a dragon dwelling in the water to a god whose shrine stood near the trees. For example, the famous Ryuto of the temple of Awakitsewara, on Kotsu hill, province of Kii, made its annual ascent from the sea to a pine tree in the precincts every ninth night of the seventh moon. At the midnight of the 16th of every month a Bynge came from the northeast offing to the so called "dragon's lamp pine," near the shrine of Mandjusri at Kiredo, province of Tango, whence on the same night another light, named "Celestial lamp," made its descent from the heavens every sixteenth night of the first, fifth and ninth months.—Exchange.

Last Chance.

"It is said," he remarked reflectively, "that women's hands are growing larger."

"Well?" she returned inquiringly.

"Yes," he asserted. "And the worst of it is that there is every likelihood that this tendency will continue."

"Yes?" she said in the same inquiring tone.

"Yes," he repeated. "You see, driving and golf and tennis and other sports that women have recently taken up are responsible for it."

"In what case," she said, with a glance at her own dainty hands, "you'd better speak quick if you want a small one."

He realized that it was the opportune of a lifetime, and he spoke promptly.

Leaping Treason.

King William III. of England was passionately fond of the chase and made it a point never to be outdone in any leap, however perilous. A Mr. Cherry, who was devoted to the ex-King Stuart, took advantage of this to plan the most remarkable design which was ever formed against an king's life. He regularly joined the royal hounds, and in the chase, early and took the most desperate leaps in the hope that William might break his neck in following him. One day, however, he accomplished one so impossible that every one thought that he came to the spot shook his head and drew back. It is said that Mr. Cherry at length broke his own neck and thereby relieved the king from further hazard.

Softening Hides.

There are two simple ways of softening leather and skins. One is to rub in thoroughly neat's foot oil. Another way is to dissolve three ounces of alum, seven ounces of salt and one and one-half ounces saleratus in rain water to saturate the skin. When cool enough not to scald the hands soak the skin in it for 12 hours; wring out and hang up to dry. When dry repeat this operation two or three times until the skin is sufficiently soft.

Eggstraordinary Coincidence.

The custom has prevailed with a certain Episcopal church in California of presenting each scholar of the Sunday school with an egg at the celebration of Easter. On one occasion, when that point in the service was reached which had been set apart for this interesting ceremony, the clergyman rose and made the announcement: "Hymn No. 430, 'Begin, My Soul,' The Exalted Lay,' after which the eggs will be distributed."—Boston Transcript.

Color and Disease.

Color really does fight disease. Take for example the ultra-violet ray. Here we have a most convincing proof of the healing force that resides in color. This famous ray exerts a very potent curative effect upon certain diseases of the skin. A ray of ultra-violet light is concentrated upon the diseased part, and immediately a new process is set up by which the disease is eventually destroyed.

The Original Budget.

The word "Budget" was originally the name of the leather socket in which the cavalry used to rest the butt of their carbines. It also means a small wallet or purse. It became associated with the annual financial statement of the chancellor because he took the statement he was about to make from his case. The word was highly objected to at the time, but it stuck.

Dividing the Day.

The division of the day into hours dates from the original sun dial; and the notion of 60 minutes and 60 seconds must be traced back to the Babylonians, who combined the decimal and the duodecimal systems of numeration, and chose 60 as a convenient measuring aggregate because of its large number of exact factors.—Scientific American.

Strange Moslem Belief.

It is believed by the Moslems that at the judgment day painters will be required to furnish with souls all representations of human beings which they have made. Failing in this ordeal, they will lose their own souls as a forfeit for their presumptuous imitation of the work of the Creator.

Cause and Effect.

The old miser, who buried his money in the fence corner near the big tree last week has missed part of it. The guilty person has not been apprehended. Andy Dillard went to Pinkville yesterday, and purchased himself a fine suit of clothes.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Historian Married Seven Times.

One of the best-known examples of a much-married man is afforded by Sir George Sitwell, the historian of Jamaica, who married seven times, five of the brides being domestic servants from his own household. His matrimonial ventures all turned out happily.

"Dandies" Among the Ancients.

According to a Greek writer, effeminate dandies in ancient Greece sometimes slept on beds of sponge. Fashionable people in Athens slept under coverlets of dressed peacock skins, with feathers on cushions of pink and purple supported their heads.

Something Wrong.

It has been stated that package freight, once loaded, could be carried from Boston to Cuba, or coal from New York to Brazil more cheaply than it could be moved from one pier to a neighboring one within the same harbor.

"Movies" in a Book.

A motion picture camera has been invented for taking portraits which are separated and mounted in book form, the appearance of motion being imparted as the pages of the book are turned rapidly.

Irritates the Industrious.

Complacency is a good quality of disposition, but it is aggravating in the extreme to the industrious person who is achiltg to see the lazy man get a move on himself.

Strange Collection of Masses.

In the famous Vatican library there are more than 100 volumes of masses constructed upon popular airs by composers of various nations.

Good Advice.

It is not enough for a man to know a good thing when he sees it. He must also seize it.

Forty Years for Work.

A man's working life averages forty years.

Bright Youngster.

The other day a precocious two-year-old came into the room where his new mother waited for the doctor the child entertained the whole office. She talked on every subject she could think of, and at last, looking out of the window at the dingy sky, she exclaimed: "My doodness! Ain't the smoke the wimit!"—Exchange.

Valuable Crowns in Vatican.

In the pope's treasure house are two crowns which are valued at several million dollars. One of them was the gift of Napoleon to Pius XII, and contains the largest emerald in the world. The other, the gift of Queen Isabel of Spain to Pius IX, is worth probably $2,000,000.

The Oligarchy of Art.

"Ten thousand francs for that old picture? Impossible! I understand it, of course, if you were offering a modern painting—with oil at its present price. But in the eighteenth century oil wasn't worth more than 4 sous a gallon!"—Le Pele Mele, Paris.

Many Words in Small Space.

A wonderful example of microscopic writing is the work of a Canadian, who succeeded in transcribing Francois Copee's novel of "Henriette," containing over 19,000 words, on the back of an ordinary cabinet photograph.

"Hyphenated Americans."

It is claimed that the term "hyphenated Americans" dates prior to the year 1876, when John Boyle O'Reilly applied it to a remnant of the old-time toryism which objected to the nation-wide celebration which took place that year.

Next the Heart.

The left hand in France is universally regarded as that "of the heart" and is reserved for relatives and intimate friends and those toward whom the giver is unusually well disposed.

Much in Little.

A baby will make love stronger, days shorter, night longer, bank-roll smaller, home happier, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, and the future worth living for.—Office Topics.

Preserving Balance.

In adversity be spirited and firm and with equal prudence lessen your sail when filled with a too-fortunate gale of prosperity.—Horace.

Significance of Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring is a relic of barbarism. It signifies the band by which the woman was bound to her lord and master.

Inevitable.

The worst of the bubble reputation is that the larger it gets the surer it is to burst.—Boston Transcript.

Wife of a Pioneer

Most of the accounts of the settlement of the large area of agricultural land known under the general name of the Peace River Country tell little of woman's part in this great adventure, writes Peter Gordon in the Montreal Weekly Star. Of course in the earliest of the pioneering days white women were unknown in that area, but once real homes were made, nothing but the touch of a woman's hand could give the stability to a community that makes for permanent settlement.

As far as I have been able to learn, the first woman of pure Caucasian blood to make the Peace River Country her permanent home was Mrs. B. D. Brooks, now residing at Spirit River, Alta. While in that town a short time ago, I had the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Brooks and from her own lips learning something of the experience through which she passed in the early years of the settlement of that country.

In the early years of the present century a mother and father in Northern Michigan were troubled because of the ill-health of their little children. When an opportunity presented itself for these parents to find a new home for themselves and perhaps health and happiness for their children, their choice was quickly made. The new Peace River Country in Northern Alberta became their goal, and on March the second, 1904, they started out for their future home.

For over two months Mrs. Brooks and her young children faced the hardships of the trail, over which no other white woman had yet travelled, in search of a permanent home. The trail was rough and wet. While following the old Edmonton trail Mrs. Brooks developed how she had to wade for miles through mud and water, the men carrying the children.

On May 5, 1904, she and her family crossed the Peace river at Dunvegan, and on May 12 of the same year they finally landed in the Spirit River District, which was to be their future home.

A little log cabin on the old Mc-Leod trail in the Spirit River District became the first home of the Brooks family. For the first while a tent had served to serve, and Mrs. Brooks smilingly remarked that no amount of scrubbing would suffice to keep this floor clean. It was not very long, however, before Mr. Brooks came to the rescue and cut lumber enough for a good wood floor. No sawmill was then in the neighborhood then, so he had to square the timber with his axe and then, with the combined forces of a one-man saw, good stout muscles, and a great deal of determination, he cut the square timber into boards, which were available to smooth off the floor, but Mrs. Brooks said it did not take long for the wear and tear of the family to bring the floor to the desired smoothness.

The quest of health and happiness was not in vain, as no more healthy children could be desired than those now found in the Brooks family. Three more children have come to gladden the Brooks home since their arrival in the Spirit River District. The eldest of these, born not many months after their arrival, is a girl whom they have called Peace, because she has the distinction of being the first child of pure white blood to be born in the Peace River Country.

Mrs. Brooks told me that only once since they came in had they ever been threatened with a shortage of food. This occurred in the winter of 1908, when the snow was so deep that they found it almost impossible to get out for supplies. Since their first arrival in the country their garden has never failed to yield bountiful supplies of most of the common vegetables. Even ripe tomatoes and sweet corn are no strangers there.

In common with the other noble women who have made possible the establishment of real homes in the vast agricultural areas of the Peace River Country, not one word of complaint or regret could be extracted from Mrs. Brooks regarding the early days in the district.

Almost her first words to me were to the effect that she still loved that northern land and that on the day on the one occasion in 1923 when she had gone on an extended visit to the South she was pleased to get out for supplies. Since their first arrival in the country their garden has never failed to yield bountiful supplies of most of the common vegetables. Even ripe tomatoes and sweet corn are no strangers there.

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Almost her first words to me were to the effect that she still loved that northern land and that on the day on the one occasion in 1923 when she had gone on an extended visit to the South she was pleased to get back to her own home, she had been happy to return again.

When the final analysis is made of the early settlement of this newer section of the Dominion, the part played by the pioneer women will be no small item, and among these the part played by Mrs. Brooks will not be the least.

Wangling the Weight.

Andy MacDonald lived alone in a little wooden cabin that he had built with his own hands on the banks of a famous salmon river in the Highlands.

He claimed to have made most of the record fish catches in that vicinity during the last twenty years, but he also kept a record book, in which visitors could read thrilling descriptions of wonderful catches, together with their dates and weights.

During the summer a young married couple from London were occupying a small bungalow near Andy's cabin. A baby was born to them, and the only scales the proud father could obtain to weigh the new arrival in were those on which Andy had weighed fish. The big fish he had caught in twenty years.

The baby tipped the scales at twenty-five pounds.

Achill Island.

Achill Island, off the West Coast of Ireland, has a population of over 7,000. Its principal crops are oats and live stock owned by these people only affords food for two months in every year.

Iron Clothes With the Feet.

In China men employed in the native tailoring establishments iron clothes with their feet. Except for the long handle, the irons are shaped like an ordinary flat-iron, but are larger. A solid block of wood rests on the top of the iron, and on this the men place one foot, guiding the iron in the desired direction by means of the handle. For the sake of convenience, ironing boards are raised only a few inches from the ground, and, however strange the method may seem, the work is done well and expeditiously.

Hanged for Not Drinking.

An old English story tells of "the sadder at Bawtry who was hanged for leaving his ale." It arises from the story that on the way to the gibbet where Bawtry malefactors expiated their crimes it was the custom to halt the processions at one spot, and give the criminal a farewell drink of beer. A saddler, marked for death, contemptously refused the proffered draught and was promptly hanged. By just as many minutes later as he had declined to daily a breathless horseman arrived with a reprieve!

Fans in History.

In India the fan is most common and there are servants only do nothing all day but bellow their masters about with a punkah, a kind of large screen, with which they attempt to cool the atmosphere. The early Greek and Roman ladies delighted to keep the flies from the sacred bread and wine and when the pope of Rome goes forth in state large feather fans are carried, but are not used in the manner as they were in the Middle ages.

His Idea of Train's Action.

There is a story of a Suffolk (England) yokel who, having lived some distance from a railway station, and being content with the occasional view he had never had need of a train, and, being brought into contact with a railway, stood watching this new wonder not far from a tunnel. His description afterward was that a train was more or less like a rabbit—"he ran up to the hole, let off an awful screech and bolted into it."

Acids.

Nitric acid which is used in preparing the tremendous explosive, trinitrotoluol, is a very powerful acid, and if applied to the skin burns terribly. Surgeons occasionally use it for destroying growths. Hydrocyanic or prussic acid is probably the most deadly poisonous of the acids. Formic acid, found in certain insects, especially in ants, is used as a food—by crushing or eating the insects—among some aboriginal tribes. Deadly malic acid, or some of the edible fruit acids are among the weakest of the acids.

Movements of Insects.

Insects do not steer by shifting the abdomen from side to side, as has been supposed, but by pressure from changing the angle and force of the wing beats. This is the conclusion of Dr. F. Stellwaag, of the University of Erlangen, who has succeeded in making close observations on the flight of flies, bees, wasps and other insects, by means of light passing though a shuttered slit. Direction was changed without abdomen movement.

Inventions of Women.

Comparatively few inventions have been made by women, but the greatest are recorded in the United States patent office: Cook stove, sheet iron shovel, ice cream freezer, sadiron, fountain pen, washing machine, toaster, pocket book, spring seat for farm use, curtain fixture, dress pattern, dust pan, portable oven, vegetable masher, attachment for heating kettles and boilers by gas.

Cows as Work Animals.

In many parts of Europe, especially in France and Holland, cattle, both ox and cows, are being used extensively for work. In one part of France the number of cows used for work is twice as great as the number of both oxen and horses. The cows work in yokes, and those used for hauling are also used for breeding. In many instances they are milked.

Oil Used in Days of Pliny.

Petroleum has been known from ancient times. It was put to practical use as a fuel around the Caspian sea much earlier than elsewhere. Under the name of "Sicilian oil," it was burned in lamps in Rome in the days of Pliny. It entered into use in the area of the North land and that it was discovered by the early settlers in America.

Plea for Conservation.

Conservation of our natural resources will be necessary if we are to leave this country capable of supporting our rapidly increasing population. Our children should be left with a fair chance in life. If we waste our natural resources it will not be long until the struggle for life will be keen. Let us use our resources wisely and well.—Exchange.

Metric System.

As early as 1670 Abbe Gabriel Mouton, a Frenchman, proposed as a unit for length of arc of one minute of the earth's circumference. Later other French scientists took up the system and it has since been adopted by various nations in whole or in part.

Surgeon's Penalties.

In the ancient days of Mesopotamia the surgeon was discouraged from making rash operations. If the patient died the surgeon's hands were cut off. If a veterinary surgeon was successful he received one-sixth of a shekel; but if the animal died he had to pay one-sixth of its value.

Death's "Pale Horse."

Scandinavian peasants firmly believe in a "pale horse," which, when a man is about to die, comes and stands before the door of his house—white, shadowy and ghostly in the night. When his last breath has been drawn he must perforce mount the spectral steed and ride away.

Wonderful St. Anthony.

St. Anthony was the saint who could never be tempted. He was particularly immune from the blandishments of women. Usually when a man is referred to as a "modern St. Anthony" it is meant that he doesn't care about women.

FITZROY'S "MEMOIRS"

GLIMPSES OF HUMAN SIDE OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

King Edward Favored Taxing the Rich—Lord Chief Justice Won $50 From Americans—Mystery Surrounding Death of Lord Robertson.

The discussion started on the Motor Bill, in connection with which the King is reported to have said: "I am all in favor of taxing the rich," on which Ritchie said: "Your Majesty does not approve taxing the food of the poor?" "No," replied the King, "and I do not care who knows it!"

This story of the late King Edward is told by Sir Almeric Fitzroy, who recently Clerk to the Privy Council, in his much-discussed "Memoirs," in which we are given many other glimpses of King Edward, of his doings and guests, statesmen and others.

When Sir Almeric was first appointed Clerk to the Council, a very eighty, commanded him to go to Balmoral. He gives this edelight on the aged Queen in her Highland home:

"After dinner the Queen talked for some time to Countess Torby, who seemed flattered with the attention, and subsequently in conversation with Lord Balfour of Burleigh went to sleep (which I hope did not escape notice). On awaking, Her Majesty excused herself with great candor on the plea that she had been dozing, which was more than calculated to produce the effect on an old lady of eighty who insisted on rising at 8.15."

Sir Almeric states that a Scots minister, offering prayer in the Queen's presence, prayed that "as the Queen was but a frail woman she might put on the new man, and in all righteous causes stand before her people like a he-goat upon the mountains."

King Edward's disregard for setails of dress is well illustrated by the following: "Pembroke went to Buckingham Palace the other day to inquire when it would be convenient for the King to receive an address, and found his Majesty having his corns cut.

The King asked him whether he had the address with him, and on being told that he had, said: 'Why not present it now?' Pembroke said he had not the Lord Steward's wand, which is supposed to be re figeur on such an occasion. 'Oh, never mind,' said the King, 'take an umbrella.' And, rather to Pembroke's consternation, the ceremony was performed under such conditions as these."

Of King George, Sir Almeric records that at a Privy Council in 1921, when the King came back from Windsor in a hurry, "he was very good-natured about the whole business, and apologized to the Council for being in brown shoes!"

On one occasion Mr. Leopold de Rothschild sent a present of some game and a brace of his tenant farmers. The farmer, meeting Mr. Rothschild a little later, thanked him cordially, but added that his wife was no better for it.

"Better! How do you mean?" replied the donor of the gift. "Well, sir, she broke her leg with the ointment for six nights, but it is no better."

There is this amusing story of Lord Russell, when he was Lord Chief Justice. "Travelling to Monte Carlo, he fell in with an American who spent the night at the same cearte. By the morning he had relieved his fellow-traveller of £30.

"The situation was found that afternoon by an Englishman of his acquaintance writing to the papers to warn travellers of this cardsharper who frequented the line under the name of Russell, and was with great difficulty induced to relinquish his self-imposed task when told that his companion was no less a person than the Lord Chief Justice of England."

There are other strange stories connected with the deaths of famous men. "An extraordinary incident occurred to Lord Robertson, Sir Fergusson's death (in the Jamaica earthquake). Charles Fergusson, now Governor-General of New Zealand, was on his way to London by the night express when, in a most vivid dream, he saw his father killed in an earthquake.

"So strong was the impression that for the greater part of the journey his mind was occupied with revolving the consequences and estimating what he would have to do. The first thing he did on arriving morning he was called to the telephone to hear from his servant the announcement of his father's death." The dream was proved to have coincided with the exact moment of the earthquake.

Still more grim and terrible is this account of Lord Robertson's death at Cannes. "Lord Robertson, sixteen years ago. He left his hotel at 7.45 to dine at a villa some little distance with him. At 8.30 a telephone message reached the hotel to inquire whether Lord Robertson might be expected soon. An hour later Lord Robertson returned to the hotel as pale as death, utterly distraught, and quite incapable of giving an account of what had happened.

After a stiff glass of spirits he recovered sufficiently enough to stammer out once or twice, "Oh, the horror of it!" but would or could give no further information. During the little time Lord Robertson stood at the telephone a fearful look of horror arrived nothing escaped his lips but an occasional repetition of the same agonized cry.

There was no mark about him of having suffered any violence; he had not been robbed, and the only questions offered were blackmail, which seems highly improbable, or some terrible hallucination of the approach of death, which had been nothing to afford a sign.

Got a Pane.

Tom: "I fell through a window this morning."

Ted: "Get hurt?"

"Yes; got a pane in my side."

Starting and Stopping a Train.

About twice as much power is required to stop an express train as to start one.

Butter Queen of Fats.

Butter is better than many other common fats, particularly for little children. It has no higher fuel value than the other fats, but it contains an abundance of a substance necessary for growth.

Daily Thought.

One of the best methods of rendering study agreeable is to live with able men, and to suffer all those pangs of inferiority which the want of knowledge always inflicts.—Sydney Smith.

HEAT WITHOUT THUNDER.

Sir Napier Shaw, Famous Scientist, Explains Storms.

That most distinguished of living meteorologists, Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S., remained silent for a few moments, then, on one of those recent broiling days, I asked his opinion on the comparative absence of thunderstorms during the early stages of a phenomenal heat spell.

The interview took place in the spacious study of his South Kensington home, and as he looked round at the well-filled bookshelves, containing everything that mattered about the world's meteorology, his shrewd, kindly eye rested upon a small volume.

He took it down and opened it at a place descriptive of the great July thunderstorm of 1925. But it was only to show me a chart setting forth the atmospheric conditions which prevailed at the time.

The sum and substance of it was that there was a wide difference in conditions. One of the first essentials for a thunderstorm is a layer of warm, moist air—saturated air, Sir Napier called it.

This, he explained, might be produced by hot weather by the sun shining on sea, river, or lake, and the moisture-laden air which rose from the water being wafted over a hot land which by a breeze. The layer of such air should be about 3,000 feet in depth.

Having produced over a hot land surface, the moist layer would rise, and on how far the conditions of the air above allowed it to rise would depend whether a thunderstorm resulted or not.

"You must have it much warmer down below than it is above," said Sir Napier. "If it is warm or hot at the surface and warm or hot above, then you need not expect a thunderstorm."

By "above" Sir Napier meant anything from 3,000 feet up to 30,000 feet.

The cold upper air is a very important factor in the case, and great stress was laid upon it in the course of the interview. This cold air always tends to warm and to rise. As it rises, however, it loses both its moisture and its heat, and its ascent may be arrested before the desired storm stage is reached. When it becomes as cool as the surrounding air it comes to a standstill; its ascent is stopped. If this happens at a comparatively low level, there is no thunder.

If, however, the surrounding conditions are favorable to a continued ascent, it goes up and up until all the moisture in the warm ascending layer is condensed into rain. If the ascent is very rapid, almost explosive in its energy, the result is the formation of large drops. When these big drops of rain fall at the rate of more than 25 feet a second they break up and become electrified. This leads to a more or less violent thunderstorm.

Why, then, did we not have thunderstorms during the early stages of the heat wave when they threatened but never broke, except because of the abnormal state of the upper air.

The warm conditions of the upper air in short, were then unfavorable to the development of thunderstorms. Had it been cold in these upper regions, then the hot weather which we were experiencing at the ground would have made scarce the rumbling thunder much more quickly than it did.

A Strange Duel.

Probably the strangest duel that ever took place was one fought in Paris in 1808. It is peculiarly French and could hardly have occurred under any but the old world. Two gentlemen of France quarrelled over the lady of their mutual love. Tempers rose, and in the heat of the moment they agreed to fight a duel to settle their respective claims.

In order that the heat of angry passion should not interfere with the polished elegance of the proceedings they agreed to postpone the duel for a month. The fight was to be from balloons, the survivor to claim the hand of the lady in marriage. A day and place of meeting were arranged, and on the appointed day the duellists and their seconds were named Grandpre and Le Pique.

The ascent took place in the garden of the Tuileries amidst a great concourse of spectators. The gentlemen were to fire, not at each other, but at the balloons. The resultant escape of gas would bring the latter down, and in all probability would mean the death of the occupant.

The balloons having been cast off and having ascended, at a given signal the duellists opened fire. Le-Pique missed, but his opponent was successful in sending a bullet through the Pique balloon. The latter crashed to the earth and was smashed to pieces. His conqueror still made his ascent and landed triumphantly seven miles out of Paris.

So ended what must be considered the strangest of all duels.

Avoid Collisions.

Don't collide with anything. The man at the helm must know how to steer away from obstructions and avoid shoals. It is the knowledge of these ports and havens adown the streamway of life.—Humphrey J. Desmond.

Actions That Count.

Let us, if we must have great actions, make our own so. All action is of infinite elasticity, and the least atmits of being inflated with celestial ing until it eclipses the sun and the moon.—Emerson.

Taking Chinese Census.

The inhabitants of China are counted every year in a curious manner. The eldest master of every tea house has to count the families and make a list, which is sent to the imperial tax-house.

Slight Mistake.

Absent minded professor (halfway through the service)—I thought there was something wrong. This is not the girl I want to marry.—From "Karikaturen," Christiania, Norway.

Muff and Mutt.

Of course there are others, but one kind of a muff is a simple fur girl who carries a muff in the summer and marries a mutt in the winter.—Dallas News.

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1 lb. Shortening for	17c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for	25c.
1 pkg. Parisian Blue, for	5c.
2 pkg's. British Consol T/C. tobacco, for	25c.
4 lb. tin pure Jam, for	50c.
5 lbs. Washing Soda, for	15c.
1 lb. Prunes, for	10c.
1 gallon Vinegar for	35c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes	10c.
1 lb. good Tea, for	50c.
1 lb. choice Tea, for	60c.
1 lb. pure Coffee, for	30c.
1 large bottle good Catsup	25c.
1 Infant's Delight Soap 10c., 4 bars for	25c.

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

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PERSONALS

Miss Kate Sharpe is spending the winter in Florida.

Mrs. W. A. Daly returned from Montreal on Thursday last.

Mr. W. G. Wilson was in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. Susie Robinson spent last week with friends in Ottawa.

Mrs. G. E. Hall, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. F. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Adams have returned from Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Marion Roblin was home from Belleville for Thanksgiving.

Miss Jean Burgess, Belleville, is the guest of Miss Evelyn Mills.

Mr. W. S. Exley is away on a hunting trip in the north country.

Mr. Avery Brown, Amsterdam, N.Y., is visiting his father, Mr. E. N. Brown.

Mrs. M. P. Husband, Empey Hill, spent Sunday and Monday with her mother, Mrs. N. Vanalstine, Mill street.

Miss Florabell McGill, Toronto, spent a few days last week the guest of Miss Jennie Coates.

Mrs. O. N. Rockwell spent a few days last week the guest of Mrs. Stephen Gibson, Belleville.

Misses Marion and Alma Wales were home from Toronto to spend Thanksgiving with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wales.

Miss Helen Davy was home from McDonald College, Guelph, for Thanksgiving.

Mr. A. Meggs was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy for Thanksgiving.

Mr. C. L. Graham spent a few days last week in Hamilton attending the Provincial Sunday School Convention.

Mrs. James Taylor, Woodstock, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Melville Taylor.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Mel. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moffat attended a furniture exhibition at Jamestown, N.Y., last week.

Mrs. Burritt spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Tierney and family spent Thanksgiving with their daughters in Toronto.

W. F. Tobey, formerly of Napanee, has purchased the "Independent" newspaper of Grimsby, Ont.

Mrs. Stewart Paul has gone to spend the winter with her granddaughter in Toronto.

Mr. Douglas and Miss Marjorie Doller, Toronto, are spending Thanksgiving with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doller.

Mrs. Wilfred Haight, Conway, and Miss Abbie Judson are visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Hazel Vanalstine, South Mountain, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Vanalstine.

Mr. Clarence Hudson, Oshawa, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson, Deseronto road.

Mrs. A. E. Paul is visiting her daughter, Miss Muriel Paul, Hamilton.

Miss Betty Smith was home from Queen's University to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith.

Miss Selona Hartman, Toronto, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Hartman.

Mr. Clifford Mills, of Oshawa, spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Mills, of Morven.

Mrs. Cameron Wilson is spending Thanksgiving with her sister, Mrs. B. M. Beausang, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wales, Toronto, spent a couple of days last week in Napanee.

Mr. Willis Purdy, Detroit, was renewing acquaintances in Napanee over the week-end.

Dr. G. Harold Ward, of Englewood, N.J., has purchased Wapoose Island, Hay Bay.

Mr. Gordon Miller, Guelph, spent a few days last week with his mother, Mrs. F. F. Miller.

Miss Mildred Brown was home from Toronto to spend Thanksgiving with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, and Miss Lou Mailley, of Ogdensburgh, N.Y., were guests of Mrs. E. J. Pollard on Sunday.

Mrs. J. C. Curlette, Adolphustown, is visiting Mrs. T. S. Henry in Toronto. Later she will leave for Atlantic City to spend the winter.

Miss Hazel VanAlstyne spent the Thanksgiving holidays with her parents.

Miss Helen Wallace and Miss Bessie Griffith, Toronto, spent Thanksgiving with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and daughter, Alice, Odessa, spent Thanksgiving the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Anderson.

Mrs. Robt. South, Croydon, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Denison, Robert street.

Miss Sproule spent the holiday in Oshawa, the guest of Mr. and Mrs.. Geo. Bull.

Miss Elizabeth Carmichael was home from Queen's for the holidays.

Mr. Ted Pollock, Toronto, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Taylor.

Miss Ruth Wright, Cressy, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Meyers.

Miss Kathleen Roblin, Peterboro, and Miss Geneva Roblin spent Thanksgiving with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Roblin, Adolphustown.

Messrs. J. G. Fennell and Dr. D. R. Hall spent a couple of days last week in Hamilton.

Mrs. Arthur Caton entertained a few ladies at bridge on Thursday evening.

Mr. Roy Sills, of the Bank of Montreal, Mexico City, Mexico, has returned to Mexico after spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sills, Gretna.

Mr. Harry Loucks, Toronto Dental College, was home for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Scott and children, and Mrs. Percy Rankin, London, motored to Napanee to spend Thanksgiving with Mr. Scott's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dibb, Toronto, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Duane Hall.

Mrs. F. E. VanLuven was "At Home" to a number of friends on Sunday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Miss Betty.

Mr. Arthur Wagar, Montreal, spent Thanksgiving with his mother, Mrs. Ella Wagar.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes are expected home from Western Canada on Wednesday.

Miss Wilma McLeod, Kincardine, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Sharpe West street.

Messrs. J. W. Robinson, R. V. McLaughlin, F. J. Roblin, H. W. Huffman, F. W. Barrett, Ivan Spencer, Dr. J. B. Willoughby, Geo. Paul, Roy Lott, Arthur Rooks, F. B. Johnston and E. O. Ungar, Napanee, and Dr. Warner, of Colborne, are at Dafoe's Camp deer hunting.

BIRTHS

German—At Empey Hill, on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank German, a daughter.

Hudgins—At Selby, on Nonday, Nov. 2nd, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hudgins, a son.

McNeil—At Napanee, on Monday, Nov. 9th, 1925, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry McNeil, a son.

DEATHS

Boyes—At Lachne, Que., on Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1925, William Edward Boyes, aged 58 years.

Downe—At St. Thomas, Ont., on Monday, October 27th, 1925, A. R. Downer, aged 75 years.

Huffman—At Richmond, on Friday, Nov. 6th, 1925, Mrs. Levi Huffman aged 70 years, 3 months.

Henry—At Rockwood Hospital, on Saturday, November 7th, 1925, Thomas S. Henry, aged 85 years.

Summerville—At Napanee, on Saturday, Nov. 7th, 1925, Eric Francis Summerville, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Summerville, aged 3 days.

Mr. Hamel Benn, who was seriously injured in a collision with a C.N.R. engine at Cobourg a year ago last May, was awarded $417 damages by the court held at Cobourg last week.

Friday, December 4th, is the date set by the Ladies' Aid Society for the sale of cooked food and homemade candy in St. Andrews' church. Afternoon tea will also be served. 50-b

G. C. Bradley, Marysville, made a shipment last week of eight silver black foxes, to Summerside, P.E.I. These foxes were for export to Belgium, and valued at eighteen hundred dollars.

Armistice day was celebrated under the direction of "B" Co. Frontenac Regiment on Saturday afternoon. A number of wreaths were placed around the country monument on the court house lawn. Addresses were delivered by clergy of the town.

Mrs. Peter Bates was brought home from the Methodist Hospital, Hobart, Indiana, where she has been under treatment for the past three weeks, following a very serious operation. Her mother, Mrs. J. N. Lloyd, Napanee, will assist in her care while she is still in such delicate health.

Mrs. Levi Huffman passed away on Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Herrington. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, but was not seriously ill. Just a week previous her husband passed away. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to Moscow cemetery.

Ross Lloyd, of the Township of Richmond, was convicted on Monday in the Police Magistrate's court of a breach of the Inland Revenue Act. Two stills were found on his premises and he was assessed $200 and two months or 6 months further imprisonment if the fine be not paid. Lloyd was also fined a further $50 for having moonshine.

An automobile carrying four people cashed into the C.N.R. eastbound express at, Cataraqui crossing at noon on Tuesday of last week. Mr. John McFarlane, of Selby, was taking his mother, ninety years of age, to the General Hospital at Kingston, in a Star car, and they were accompanied by Mr. Busby and another lady. The side curtains were on the car and neither the driver nor any of the others in the auto, noticed the train until they were almost on the crossing. The driver attempted to slow up, but the front part of the car struck the locomotive, which twisted the auto around and threw it at the side of the road facing toward Cataraqui. None of the passengers were thrown out nor did they sustain any injuries other than a severe shaking-up. The express was brought to a stop, and the victims of the accident were taken on board and taken to Kingston, where Mrs. McFarlane entered the Hospital as was first intended.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

Women's Fleece Lined Bloomers, 75c. pair

"Penman's" Fleece lined Bloomers, extra weight, with elastic at waist and knee. Sizes 38, 40. Special 75c. pair.

"Does she paint ?"
"No."
"Powder ?"
"No."
"Smoke ?"
"No."
"Give me her name. My brother's studying for the ministry." —Annapolis Log.

Women's Cashmere Hose, special 75c. pair

Elastic ribb top plain cashmere Hose, with reinforced heels and toes. Black only, sizes 8½ to 10.

For November--Special Values in all Departments

ROBINSON'S

SHORT TALKS ABOUT THE MERCHANDISE IN OUR "CARNIVAL OF VALUES" FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

FLANNEL DRESSES, $4.87

These are made from a finely woven all wool flannel of a superior texture. The lot is divided into four attractive straight-line styles that are particularly suitable for women. Featured in shades of Jade, Spruce, Powder, Miller Blue and Sand. Sizes 36 to 42.

From a value standpoint they set a new standard.

Worth regularly, $7.50.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS

Produce a cosy comfort that is very essential during the winter season. Our present stock exploits a unique variety of styles, that are made from a strong, dependable quality of Canadian flannelette. Come in White only.

At $1.29, $1.39, $1.75 and $2.00 they represent very, very special values. We will fill mail and telephone orders.

WOMEN'S SWEATER COATS $2.75 EACH

Guaranteed to be the best value obtainable anywhere. Made in the regulation sweater coat style, with collars that button up snugly under the chin. Obtainable in a pleasing shade of Sand with Tan trimmings. Ideal for wearing about the house, office or school on chilly mornings. Buy these and save money.

MISSES' BALBRIGGAN DRESSES $6.95 EACH

We are selling these for about what the average merchant is paying for them. They come in the fashionable two-piece sport styles. Velvet in contrasting shades trims pockets and collar.

Come in all the new Blue, Green, Henna and Sand shades and in Misses' sizes.

FINEST FLANNEL DRESSES

We are meeting the demand for wool dresses of the "Better Sort" with an excellent range of garments made from fine French Flannels. These can be had in one-piece, straight-line, one-piece flare and in two-piece styles.

Procurable in all the bright and staple shades. You'll be pleased immensely with this collection.

Priced from $7.75 to $10.50.

GIRLS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS, $3.19

A good quality, low priced sweater is the hardest thing in the world to get. This range successfully combines all the requirements of good sweaters. Quality is excellent, style is authentic, color range is varied.

We would appreciate showing you these.

GIRLS' WINTER COATS SPECIAL

They are specially made to stand the knocks of sturdy girls. They are quite built to keep out the cold. Cloths are heavy, each garment is lined and inter-lined, while the greater majority are fur-trimmed in becoming effects. You'll appreciate our coats, because they possess interesting trimmings that make them very exclusive.

Priced from $4.50 up.

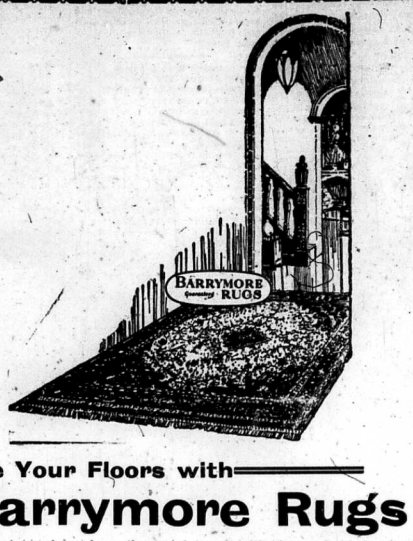
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS

After careful investgation, we are convinced that our coat values cannot be beaten or even approached, even in the larger cities in Canada. Recent purchasings, at extremely low prices, make it possible for us to offer you still more wonderful values. For example :

Coats reg. to $20.00 for $15.95.
Coats reg. $24.50 for $18.95.
Coats reg. $47.50 for $29.75.

Printers' ink—descriptions by us—yards of talk, do not do these coats justice. We simply invite you to come in and look these values over.

Quality, Service, Value.



Decorate Your Floors with

Barrymore Rugs

With the winter almost here, the social season with its rounds of gay, formal indoor functions will start. Successful society leaders pay considerable attention to their home decorations.

In "Barrymore Rugs" you have the very finest domestic rugs made. The patterns are particularly up-to-date and outstanding, featuring newest designs, newest colors, newest sizes.

We are now featuring an extensive and exclusive stock of Barrymore Rugs. Women planning to re-decorate their homes this season, are especially invited to examine our assortments.

Barrymore Rugs are exclusive at Robinson's.

FUR COATS ARE FEATURE ATTRACTIONS AT ROBINSON'S THIS MONTH

Women, fur coat inclined, should make their selections in November for several reasons.

"Choosing now" gives you a long season to enjoy the splendid comforts that a fur coat provides.

"Choosing now" enables you to pick from the finest skins trapped last winter, thus you have the finest and best qualities at your disposal.

"Choosing now," you are absolutely sure of procuring the most fashionable styles and the most authentic trimmings.

"Choosing now," at Robinson's, is a delightful event. Here we are displaying the newest styles in such fashionable furs as Muskrat, Electric Seal, Hudson Seal and Persian Lamb. All coats represent honest values and are sold to you fully guaranteed.

Your early inspection is cordially invited.

MOTH PROOF KENWOOD PURE WOOL BLANKETS

Kenwood's afford such charm of color and such luxurious comfort that one simply must use them in the guest room. And yet they are not a luxury, for they are all pure new wool, in a weave and finish that insure their service long after ordinary blankets must be replaced.

Kenwoods are pre-shrunk to retain shape and size when washed. Warm, but light in weight, their long, soft, fleecy nap does not easily wash or wear away. Colors are from the most permanent dyes obtainable. Ends are bound with lustrous 3 in. satin ribbon.

Two sizes, 60 x 84, at $9.25 each ; 72 x84 at $10.50 each.

One may select a Rose, an Orchid, or the lovely new shade in Green, or one of the many other exquisite colors of Blue, Tan and Aprico. They come in solid colors or checks.

Permit us to exhibit them to you.

RICH WOOL FABRICS ARE HERE IN ALL THE NEW WEAVES AND COLORINGS

It is always a satisfaction to know just what materials your favorite shopping place has in store for you.

When in need o fthe right kind of wool merchandise for Winter wear, we ask you to test the Robinson Co. service. Piece after piece-of new materials are here for your choosing, featuring values above the ordinary.

FLANNEL, 54 IN. WIDE, SPECIAL, $1.25 PER YARD

A pure wool fabric in splendid weight. Colors Navy, Brown, Grey, Jade, Paddy, Reseda.

FLANNEL, 54 IN. WIDE, SPECIAL $1.50 PER YARD

A fine Kasha Twill Flannel, fine texture, double width, a real bargain. Colors Cocoa, Scarlet, Grey, French Blue, Nigger, Rose, Henna.

54 IN. FLANNEL, EXTRA FINE QUALITY, $1.75 YD.

Having made a reputation on this quality of flannel, it requires no introduction to our customers. The quality is very fine, is of good weight and comes in a large range of seasonable colors.

CHECK FLANNEL, 54 IN. WIDE, REGULAR $2.00 FOR $1.38 YARD

The quantity is limited to four rich checks in Brown, Green, Saxe, and Honeydew. Quality is very fine and will make up splendidly for one-piece dress.

CLEARING AT $1.00 YARD

An assortment of wool fabrics regularly priced to $3.75 yard.

Plain Tricoline, Wool Jersey, Stripe Sergs, Plaid Homespun, Donegal Tweed. These are wonderful.

THE ROBINSON CO.

LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.